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號九零百千壹萬式第

日拾月伍年寅丙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY

JUNE 29TH, 1926 式拜禮

號九廿月陸年五十五國民華中

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS		WEEK DAYS		WEEK DAYS		WEEK DAYS	
STATIONS	TIME	STATIONS	TIME	STATIONS	TIME	STATIONS	TIME
Kowloon	6.40	Shamshui	7.10	Shamshui	10.30	Kowloon	11.40
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	Shamshui	7.20	Shamshui	10.40	Kowloon	11.50
Shamshui	7.00	Shamshui	7.30	Shamshui	10.50	Kowloon	12.00
Tai Po	7.10	Shamshui	7.40	Shamshui	11.00	Kowloon	12.10
Tai Po Market	7.20	Shamshui	7.50	Shamshui	11.10	Kowloon	12.20
Shamshui	7.30	Shamshui	8.00	Shamshui	11.20	Kowloon	12.30
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Shamshui	7.50	Shamshui	8.20	Shamshui	11.40	Kowloon	12.50
Shamshui	8.00	Shamshui	8.30	Shamshui	11.50	Kowloon	1.00
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Shamshui	9.00	Shamshui	9.30	Shamshui	12.50	Kowloon	2.00
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Shamshui	8.00	Shamshui	8.30	Shamshui	11.50	Kowloon	1.00
Shamshui	8.10	Shamshui	8.40	Shamshui	12.00	Kowloon	1



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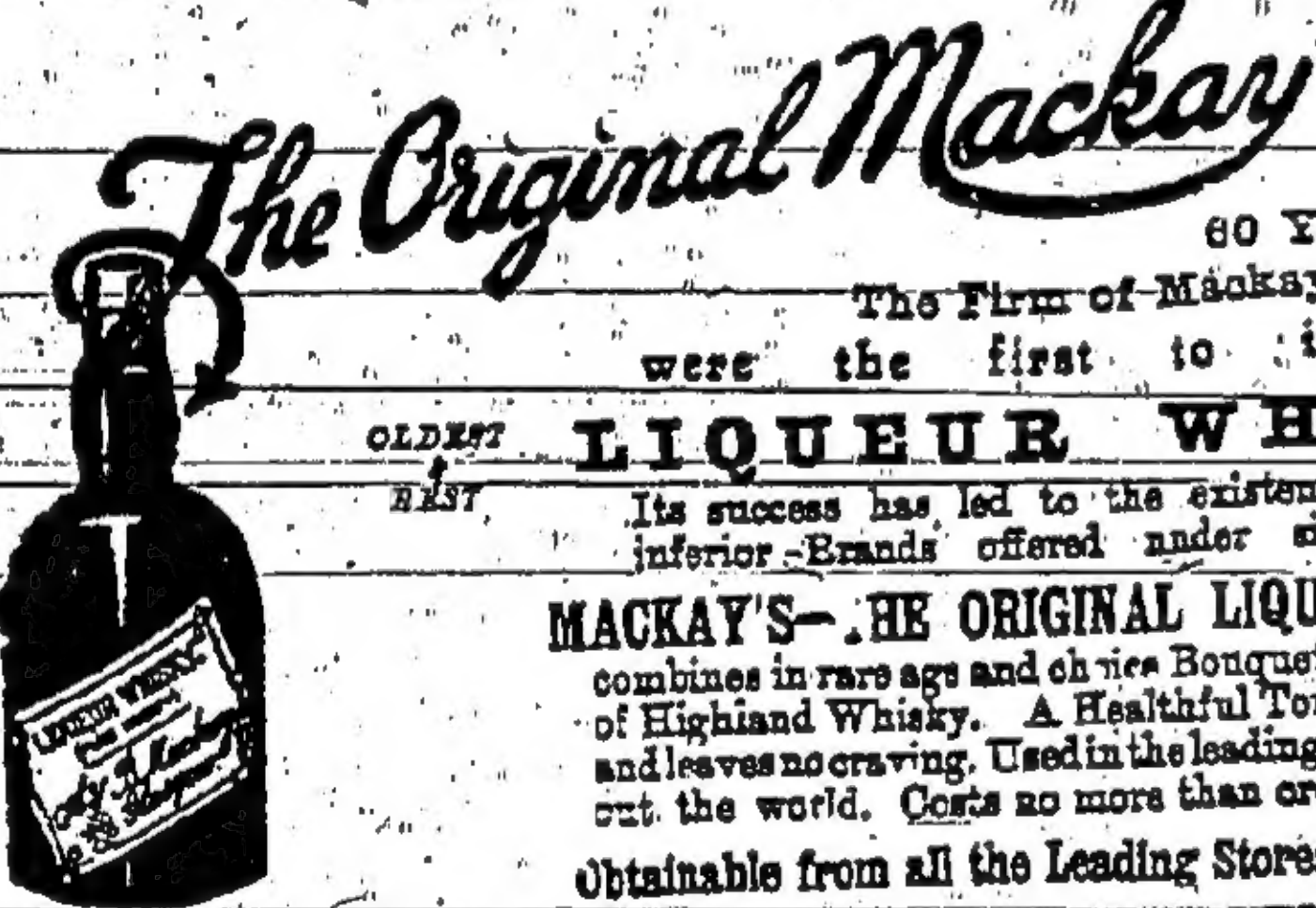
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AMUSEMENTS OF SOVIET  
RUSSIA.  
WIRELESS AND KINEMA.

REVOLUTIONARY FILM.

[BY ARTHUR RANSOME.]

A good deal of Moscow's spare time, like the spare time of most European cities, is taken up with listening. Wireless started late there, but there are already several transmitting stations and a rapidly increasing number of receiving sets. Broadcasting is a Government monopoly. Licences for receiving sets are given out at prices dependent on the position of the individuals who want them. Workmen and clerks pay approximately two shillings and a few pence a year for the right to use a crystal set, and four shillings and a few pence for the right to use a set with valves. The *Izvestia* on Fridays publishes the programme for the following week. The broadcasting stations, collaborating in this programme are those of the All-Union of Trade Unions and the Third International. They send out weather reports, a news bulletin, lectures, lessons in the English language and in Esperanto, concerts, and occasionally speeches. There are receivers in most of the working men's clubs with earphones but, happily, there is a shortage of loud speakers, so that wireless, though devastating conversation in a fair number of homes, has not yet developed the full vehemence of which we know it is capable. The trade union leader M. Melnichansky, whose views on wireless are diametrically opposed to my own, is the chief enthusiast and instigator of wireless development in Russia. "He was to have come to England to study its development here and possibly to buy apparatus for Russia. He was, however, refused an English visa, whether because of his connection with the trade unions or because of a desire to save Russia from the loud speakers from which it is too late to save England, I will not attempt to determine."

## THE KINEMA.

The most popular form of amusement in Moscow is the cinematograph. Some of the picture theatres belong to the State and others are in private hands. Moscow, like London, crowds, to see Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, and Charles Chaplin. Wild West dramas are much liked and share the bills with pictures of young persons dropping from aeroplanes on express trains and ordinary films the captions of which point out that they illustrate the dissolute and dissipated life of the bourgeoisie. A number of films are produced in Russia. Some of these are of a definitely revolutionary character. One such film, recently shown, illustrated the mutiny on the battleship *Potemkin* in 1905, and was so stirring in effect that an English theatrical producer who was in Moscow and saw it, expressed his astonishment that any Government could feel strong enough to allow such a film to be shown. "They must be very sure of their position to allow such revolutionary propaganda as that." This film was a success in Moscow but is hardly likely to be shown outside Russia. Some of the picture theatres run almost continual performances and have adopted the system of serial publication, dividing dramas into parts with promising curtains and so compelling the spectators to visit them again and again in order to see the whole story.

The cinematograph offers little criticism of contemporary life. Irony does not carry well from a screen, and it is not so easy to enjoy comment on the present. There is plenty of that to be found in the cabarets, the theatres, and the circus. The clowns in the circus even found courage to laugh in the bad times of 1920, when Bim and Bom (the famous Moscow clowns) brought the house down by their illustration of Government control. Bim met Bom dragging an enormous sack. "What have you been after?" says Bim. "Getting wood." "And is that the wood?" "Oh, no," says Bom, in a shocked voice, "this is the wood." With great reverence he produces a broken match from his pocket. "Then what have you got in that sack?" "Oh, that is the necessary permits."

## THE THEATRE.

The Cabarets, which in 1915 were quite definitely at odds with the revolution, are lively with good tempered comment, but the most fruitful field for the observer of contemporary Russia is certainly the theatre. The revolution is already an old fact, and Moscow is rapidly stabilising and ripening for the new comedy of manners. People are able to laugh at themselves of a few years ago, and so at the "characters" of to-day. I saw a very mixed audience shouting with amusement at the "bourgeois" family in "Mandate," with its reversible pictures on the walls, sentimental oleographs on one side and portraits of Marx and Engels on the other. A marriage is in view, and in order to impress the prospective father-in-law that his son is marrying well, the brother of the young woman is made to pretend to be a Communist and to possess the party "mandate." He produces a certificate of identity, and with this innocent document as "mandate" overawes everybody on the stage, who treat the boy with an exaggerated terrified respect that fairly shook the house with delighted laughter. A new ballet, based on "Notre Dame de Paris," has been produced this winter, and a large repertoire of old ones continues. There is a Theatre of the Revolution which plays up to its name, and a good deal of the contemporary drama has a decided revolutionary flavour. When I was in Moscow there was excitement against and on behalf of a play called "Boat, China!" which included the hanging of two Chinamen by the captain of an English ship.

(Continued on next column).

SCHOOLBOY'S MARRIAGE.  
COURT STORY OF ARTIST'S MODEL  
AFTER 20 YEARS.

General Napier Owen, residing at his mother's address, Celmgwila, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, a former public-school boy (Rugby), attended before Mr. Gill at Westminster Police Court to answer summons for desertion and bigamy.

At the instance of his wife Frances, living at Warwick Street, Eimico, London, S.W.

Mrs. Owen, when making application for the summons, stated that she was then quite without means, and was referred for legal aid to solicitors of a society for the Protection of Women, a representative of whom appeared for her.

## SECRET FROM PARENTS.

Opening the case on her behalf, he said that she was in a very unhappy position, her marriage having been a secret one from defendant's parents and family.

Both the parties at the time were very young. Owen at the time of the ceremony in July, 1906, being only 19 years of age. The parties lived together at various addresses for some years, the last place being at Drayton-gardens, S.W. The husband insisted that his parents should not know of the marriage.

The secret was kept when Mr. Owen went home to Wales, when he left for a position of a Government secretary at North Borneo, with the promise that he would send for his wife to join him there.

In the years that passed, a few letters—seven or eight—were received from him, and some few remittances, amounting to between £60 and £70, but no arrangement was made for the wife to go out to him.

Owen said that he, through ill-health returned from North Borneo in 1924, and stayed at a nursing home at Putney. The wife found out that he was there, and visited him on fairly friendly terms, but no arrangement was made to live together again, he stated that it was impossible to take her to his home at Wales, as his mother would not receive her.

## ENCLOSED HOTEL BILL.

On February 2nd this year the wife received a letter from her husband, stating that it was many years since they had lived together, and he had finally made up his mind not to do so in future. In the circumstances he enclosed an hotel bill to show that he had stayed with a woman, which no doubt Mrs. Owen would be able to confirm so as to take legal action to free him and obtain her own freedom.

Mrs. Owen, giving evidence, said at the time of the secret marriage Owen had an allowance from his family. By profession, she was an artist's model, but her work was uncertain, and some weeks she had earned nothing at all. In sad tones she added:—

"I have been without bread at times. I have indeed. I have always worked—anything I could get, musical comedy on the stage, at nursing, and needle-work."

Asked about the interview with her husband at the nursing home, on his return from Borneo, Mrs. Owen said that on those occasions her husband gave her altogether about £60, assuring her that in the future he would have plenty of money from his people and that she would be kept in the position she should be as his wife.

## DEPENDENT ON HIS MOTHER.

Counsel for Mr. Owen said the desertion was admitted, but he could make no offer to the wife—not a penny. Mr. Owen was absolutely dependent on his mother—now a widow 68 years of age. It was as the Court had heard, a marriage of which the parents disapproved.

Owen gave evidence that he was entirely dependent on his mother, who had a life interest in his deceased father's landed property.

Cross-examined on a letter said to be written to Mrs. Owen offering her £500 in the event of her taking divorce proceedings, Owen said he had never heard of it. He had property coming to him on his mother's death.

The Magistrate: Do you mean to say that your mother does not allow you pocket-money?

Owen: Nothing, whatever.

The Magistrate: You have a property interest you can raise money on.

Counsel: He only gets money for bare necessities. He has no income whatever.

Mr. Gill said, at any rate, he should make a nominal order of £s. a week, and when the position altered, as he hoped it would, the wife could come at once to the Court and get it renewed.

The audiences at all these performances are of all classes, though, naturally, more of the young folk brought up with the revolution go to the newer plays, and more elderly people go to revivals of pre-revolutionary plays. On the whole, I think, Moscow audiences give an impression of youth. The foreign diplomatic corps set a dubious example in attending the ballet in evening dress, but they are not much imitated. Still, the simplicity of 1920, when jerseys and shawls were common in the opera stalls, is rapidly disappearing.

Wireless, the cinematograph, and the theatre are all more or less intellectual amusements. There are plenty of others. Football in Russia (played in summer, not winter) is developing. A team of Russian workmen recently toured Europe. There is horse-racing with a totalisator. During the winter there are almost weekly skating contests and long-distance ski-ing competitions (Archangel, Moscow, Leningrad, &c.). Young Moscow does much more ski-ing now than formerly, and on holidays numbers of young men and girls may be seen ski-ing both in the town and outside. In summer there is rowing on the Moscow river and a great deal of camping. Fishing, which is largely practised, hardly comes within the scope of this article, nor yet shooting, which is controlled by an All-Russian Union of Hunters—Manchester Guardian.

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### "A VERY DANGEROUS PRACTICE." LONDON LADY'S TRAGIC DEATH. FOUND DEAD IN HER BATH.

The danger of taking very hot baths was emphasized by medical witnesses at the inquest at Marylebone on the Hon. Mrs. Rhona Margaret Ada Smith, wife of Colonel Bertram Abel Smith.

Mrs. Smith was found dead in her bath at her home in Montagu Square, London.

Mr. H. R. Oswald, the coroner, found that death was due to coma, due to cerebral anaemia, consequent upon immersion in the hot bath, and in that sense was due to natural causes.

"But I must take into consideration," he continued, "the fact that coma was brought about by immersion in the bath, which makes death due to accidental causes."

"No suggestion of suicide."  
"There is no suggestion of anything like suicide," he added.

Mrs. Smith, who was 46 years old, was the youngest daughter of the fourth Baron Sudeley, and a sister of the present peer. The inquiry was conducted without a jury.

Colonel Smith said that his wife seemed in quite normal health. He went to France, but on Sunday morning received a telegram calling him back. When he reached home he was informed that his wife was dead.

Last November, he continued, his wife was operated on for appendicitis, but she never recovered her normal strength. She was ill for some time after the operation, and was under the doctor's care for three months. She had never been the same woman since, although, apart from this trouble, she had always enjoyed good health.

"My wife," he said, "was in the habit of taking hot baths. Some years ago she was seized with faintness while taking a bath; but recovered in time to get out."

DR. BRONTE'S EVIDENCE

Dr. Bronte, the pathologist, said a post-mortem examination revealed no marks of external injuries. The brain, except of well-marked anaemia, was normal. The heart was small, weighing only 105 gms.; but there were no signs of disease. There were no traces of poison in the body. Death, in his opinion, was caused by coma, due to cerebral anaemia.

Dr. Bronte stated that a very hot bath would have brought about this condition of coma.

The coroner: "It is very dangerous to boil yourself in this way. Yes, especially after a meal."

Dr. Bronte said that Mrs. Smith had not died of drowning. The heat of the bath might have drawn the blood from her brain, and she might have died before her head went under water.

"NO LIFE ABOUT HER."

Dr. Norman S. Gilchrist, of Harley Street, said he had been treating Mrs. Smith since her operation of appendicitis.

"She never felt ill and never felt well," he said. "She had no energy, no life about her."

Dr. Gilchrist said he was summoned to Montagu Square. The door of the bathroom was locked, and with the help of a policeman he forced it open. Although the water had been in the bath for about ten hours, it was still slightly warm. Mrs. Smith had probably been dead about eight or ten hours.

"It is extremely inadvisable," said the witness, "to take very hot baths, in fact, it is a very dangerous practice."

The heat of the water, he explained, drew the blood away from the brain and caused cerebral anaemia, and consequent loss of power. Partial anaemia might possibly cause death from drowning.

Emily Eliza Perkins, employed as a maid, said that Mrs. Smith had been confined to her room for the previous ten days. She last saw her alive a few minutes after eight o'clock. On her way upstairs to bed she saw a light in the bathroom about 9.40 p.m., and heard movements there.

On the following morning at 8.15, continued witness, she visited the bedroom, but her mistress was not there. On trying the bathroom she found it was locked, and not getting an answer she gave the alarm.

### TAKING SILK HOME.

EXTRACT FROM AN OFFICIAL LETTER.

With reference to a letter appearing in our issue of the 15th inst. (says the Straits Times) under the title "Taking Silk Home," Mr. A. Roose, the Acting Registrar of Imports and Exports, forwards a copy of the information received from the Board of Trade on this subject in reply to his inquiry. This information has already been published here, but we may repeat it for the benefit of those interested.

Extract from letter from the Board of Trade, London, dated February 25th, 1926:—The Board of Customs and Excise also state that, as regards the application of the silk and lace duties to the personal belongings of overseas residents coming to this country for a holiday, in practice duty is not charged on any article of dress, etc., being worn or carried by passengers as part of their ordinary wearing apparel, or any article brought to this country by passengers who intend to make only a temporary stay here so long as the quantities are reasonable in the circumstances, are genuinely the property of the importer and are intended only for his or her personal wear or use. It must, of course, be understood that all such dutiable articles must be declared and produced to the Customs Officers at the port of importation.

### THE UNEMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE. DEPRESSING REPORT ON GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

FROM GENEVA LABOUR OFFICE.

A recent issue of *Industrial and Labour Information*, the official weekly publication of the International Labour Office, gives figures showing the rapid increase of unemployment in Germany and Austria during the last few months.

As regards Germany, while at the beginning of 1925 the number of wholly unemployed persons was about 200,000, it had risen by December 15th, 1925, to 1,067,031 and by January 1st, 1926, to 1,435,870. To this figure should be added at least an equal number of unemployed who are not entitled to relief under the Act, and an equal number of partially unemployed persons, making a total of more than 4,000,000.

The crisis would appear to be the result mainly of deflation and the lack of capital, and is particularly severe in the mining and metal industries, which are suffering from foreign competition. Thus, in the mining basin of the Ruhr alone, the number of workers occupied fell by 70,000 in the first ten months of 1925 (from 470,000 to 400,000). In the metal working industry the percentage of unemployed among the trade unionists at the end of November was 24.9 for wholly unemployed persons, and 24.9 for partially unemployed.

The situation is also critical among commercial employees and bank clerks, of whom about 100,000 were out of work at the end of 1925. The number of bankruptcies, which in the pre-war period, was on an average 800 a month, rose to 1,900 in October, 1925.

AUSTRIA'S CONDITION.

As regards Austria, the Minister of Social Welfare in the course of a debate in the Austrian Parliament on December 29th last, stated that the number of unemployed in receipt of relief was 173,000. To this figure should be added 6,000 unemployed in receipt of extraordinary relief (i.e., 90 per cent. of the ordinary allowance, the cost being borne entirely by the employers and workers), and from 20 to 25 per cent. of the total unemployed persons who have exhausted their rights under the Act. This gives a total of about 240,000 which, as the number of insured persons is about a million, represents some 25 per cent. of the persons covered.

### HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JUNE 27TH, 1926.

Hongkong Bank	\$1.130 sel.
Do, London	\$1.131 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$2.00 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & C.	\$2.00 nom.
Do, do	\$2.00 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$2.00 nom.
East Asiatic Bank	\$2.00 nom.
Colon Insurance	\$2.00 buy.
China Underwriters	\$1.80 buy.
North China Insurance	\$1.145 nom.
Union Insurance	\$2.00 nom.
Yangtze Insurance	\$2.00 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$2.00 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$2.00 buy.
Douglas	\$2.00 nom.
H.K. & M. Steamboat	\$2.00 nom.
Hongkong Tug	\$2.00 nom.
Indo-China (Prod.)	\$2.00 nom.
Do, (Def.)	\$2.00 nom.
Shell Transport	\$2.00 nom.
Star Ferry	\$2.00 nom.
Waterworks	\$2.00 nom.
China Sugars	\$2.00 buy.
Malayan Sugars	\$2.00 nom.
Benguet	\$2.00 sel.
Kaian Mining Ad.	\$2.00 sel.
Langkats (combined)	\$2.00 sel.
Do, (single)	\$2.00 sel.
Shanghai Explorations	\$2.00 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$2.00 nom.
Banks	\$2.00 nom.
Trusts	\$2.00 nom.
China Wharves	\$2.00 nom.
H.K. & W. Dock	\$2.00 buy.
Hongkong	\$2.00 nom.
New Engineering	\$2.00 buy.
Shanghai Dock	\$2.00 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$2.00 nom.
Hongkong Land	\$2.00 buy.
Hongkong Realty	\$2.00 buy.
H.K. Territories	\$2.00 nom.
H.K. Development	\$2.00 sel.
H.K. Estates	\$2.00 buy.
Rural Lands	\$2.00 sel.
Eyo Cottons	\$2.00 buy.
Oriental	\$2.00 sel.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$2.00 nom.
Do, (new)	\$2.00 nom.
China Buses	\$2.00 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$2.00 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	\$2.00 buy.
Do, (new)	\$2.00 nom.
Singapore Tram	\$2.00 sel.
Taxis	\$2.00 nom.
Gasworks	\$2.00 nom.
Canton Loan	\$2.00 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$2.00 nom.
Do, (old)	\$2.00 nom.
Do, (new)	\$2.00 nom.
China Light (combined)	\$2.00 nom.
Do, (old)	\$2.00 nom.
Do, (new)	\$2.00 nom.
China Provident	\$2.00 nom.
Construction	\$2.00 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$2.00 sel.
Hongkong Electric	\$2.00 nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$2.00 nom.
Do, (old)	\$2.00 nom.
Do, (new)	\$2.00 nom.
Jane Crawford	\$2.00 nom.
Mackintosh	\$2.00 nom.
Sinco	\$2.00 nom.
United Asbestos	\$2.00 nom.
Wilson (old)	\$2.00 buy.
Wm. Powell	\$2.00 buy.

buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.

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[A.P.B.]

### EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, June 27th.	
Paris	108 1/2
Brussels	108 1/2
Amsterdam	12 1/2
Copenhagen	13 3/4
Berlin	20 1/2
Vienna	34 1/2
Helsinki	18 1/2
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Buenos Aires	4 1/2
Shanghai	1 1/2
Kobe	4 1/2
New York	25 1/2
Geneva	13 1/2
Milan	13 1/2
Stockholm	23 1/2
Olo	16 1/2
Prague	30 3/4
Madrid	7 13/16
Bio	1 1/2
Bombay	1 1/2
Hongkong	2 1/2
Silver (spot and forward)	20 3/16

An empty wallet was the only possession of a man whose body was washed ashore at Canvey Island. His description is: Aged between 35 and 40; height 5ft. 3in.; brown hair, clean shaven; tattooed on his right forearm with cross and a crown, and on the left forearm another flag, and the representation of a woman. The body is supposed to have been in the water from three to four weeks. He was dressed in a blue serge suit and summer's jersey.

### NEW LUNG FOR LONDON.

MR. N. CHAMBERLAIN OPENS  
GUNNERSBURY PARK.

Another open space for London, Gunnersbury Park, was opened to the public by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health.

Its acquisition is the result of an agreement between Ealing and Acton Town Councils, upwards of a year ago, to prevent the best part of an estate, which had been for many years in the possession of the Rothschild family, from being used for building purposes.

Large portions of the estate, which is in the old Brentford area, south of Acton and east of Ealing, had already been sold for factory and housing enterprises, but the central park, with its two mansions and other interesting buildings, beautiful ponds and ornamental gardens, covering an area of 200 acres, remained intact.

It was this area, which the Council resolved to acquire, and they met with a ready response from the Rothschild family. The purchase price was fixed at £125,000, far below the market value, and of this Acton's proportionate share was £45,342 and Ealing's £80,000.

The Middlesex County Council contributed £23,133, under its resolution to bear a proportionate cost of the purchase of all approved open spaces in the county. Mr. Neville Chamberlain was received by the Ealing and Acton Town Councils and representatives of the Chiswick and Brentford Urban District Councils, as well as by a large concourse of the general public.



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**GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD., HONGKONG.****WEEK-ENDING IN THE AIR****MASTER OF SEMPILL "DROPS IN" ON FRIENDS IN COUNTRY.****PLANE IN GARAGE**

Week-end airtrips are foreboded by the Whittam tour, which was the Master of Sempill, son of a well-known Scottish family.

With his wife as a passenger, he left Edgware in a Moth aeroplane, and flew by way of High Wycombe and Oxford to Sherborne.

Then he flew on over Tewkesbury, Hereford, New Radnor, Llanidloes, Machineth, round the Cader Idris, and came down on the sands at Borth on the Welsh coast between Barmouth and Aberystwyth, where he was met by friends.

After lunch he made an afternoon flight of about an hour between Barmouth and Aberystwyth along the coast.

When he came back, he landed again on the sands, folded the wings of his aeroplane, and pushed it up over the shingle beach, and put it into an ordinary car garage for the night.

Next day (Sunday) he stayed at Borth, and on Monday he left again, flying over Carnarvon, Llanelli. He crossed the Bristol Channel at a place where it is 20 miles wide to Lynmouth, and flew on to Barnstaple and Inxow. There he had lunch, and filled up with petrol which he bought at a garage near where he landed. In the afternoon he flew over Devon and part of Cornwall, and landed for the night at a farm.

On the following day his route was from Morchard Bishop to Exeter, up the valley to Minchew, following the Bristol Channel and River Severn to Cheltenham. There he landed on the highest point of the locality, called Cleve Common, had lunch, called on some friends, and flew on in the evening to Broadway.

**LIKE A MOTOR-CAR TRIP**

The machine was housed this time in a barn overnight, and the air tourist flew home by way of Oxford and High Wycombe.

During the flight he covered between 750 and 800 miles. Colonel Sempill remarked on landing: "I think my little week-end trip has proved fairly conclusively that one can take one's wife in an aeroplane for a week-end trip in much the same way that one does it in a motor-car."

**U.S. AND PROHIBITION.****"HOW IT WILL DIE"**

America is rapidly tiring of prohibition for many reasons, but probably mainly because the nation's sense of humour has been touched by the effort of the kill-joke reformers to repeal nature's law of fermentation by Act of Congress.

No law can stand when public sentiment is against it. That American sentiment is mainly against prohibition is shown by the absolute lack of co-operation on the part of the public and of local officials in aiding the enforcement of the law. Every good citizen is in favour of laws against real crimes; few welcome a law which attempts by fiat to make a crime out of something that is not in fact a crime.

There was at first a general tendency to accept prohibition on the assumption that it was the great moral reform it claimed to be, and because no one had a good word to say for the saloon. But the evils that have followed prohibition have been far worse than anything known in the old wet days. Corruption exists on every hand, liquor is easily obtainable, but of bad quality; alleged whisky and gin are everywhere procurable, but beer and wine cannot be had.

All these things have convinced the better class of citizens, who cannot be said to have any financial interest in the liquor traffic, that prohibition is one of the most immoral and intemperate devices ever attempted by man. It has completely killed the temperance movement, which was making great strides in the United States before prohibition. It has disgusted parents who find their children now carrying flasks "for a lark." These same children would never have thought of liquor in the days when it was legally procurable.

Repealing a constitutional amendment in America is a tremendous task, and it will probably not be attempted. What will happen is that the infamous Volstead Act, which is the Act passed by Congress to carry out what are alleged to be the intentions of the amendment, will be repealed.

**"PEACEFUL PICKETING."****HOME SECRETARY DEFINES ITS MEANING.**

At the request of the Home Secretary, the following was broadcast in the Press:—

"Everybody is familiar with the phrase 'peaceful picketing.' But the extent to which picketing can be lawfully carried out, even in connection with a genuine trades dispute, is widely misunderstood."

It cannot be too clearly emphasized that the use of any kind of compulsion, force, threats, or intimidation, whether actual or implied, for the purpose of preventing persons from working, who wish to do so, is unlawful, and persons who through outside docks, factories, or other premises, or on the highway, for that purpose are liable to prosecution for a criminal offence."

**BRITAIN AND CHINA.****SIR FREDERICK LUGARD ON BOLSHEVISM.**

Sir Frederick Lugard, who presided at the annual reunion of the Victoria, Hongkong, and South China Diocesan Association at Victory House, Leicester Square, on the traditional feeling of good will and sympathy in England with China had recently found expression in the appointment of Lord Southborough's committee for improving our relations with that great country, and within the last few days by the formation of the Universities of China Committee, the object of which was to improve the cultural relations between our seats of learning and China by the exchange of lectures. People in England were puzzled to know the reason of the anti-British feeling which had been shown in China. For his own part, he felt very hopeful of the future, mainly because China had at last come to realize the baneful influence of Bolshevism, and that the leaders and agents of that movement had fallen completely into disrepute. That gave him hope that the gestures of good will towards China which he had mentioned might meet with some response.

**RUSSIAN MIGRATION.****SIBERIA FOR EUROPEANS.****EXCITES INTEREST IN JAPAN.**The Japanese journal *Hochi* learns that on consultation with the Far Eastern Government at Habarovsk, the Soviet Government has recently laid down an ambitious scheme of migrating large numbers of farmers from European Russia to Amur and Maritime Provinces. This scheme, the Tokyo journal says, is exciting considerable interest among the authorities of the Japanese and Chinese Governments. The main reason for this plan is that due to the crude methods of cultivation adopted by Russian farmers, it is becoming more difficult for the farming population in European Russia to be adequately supported. Inasmuch, however, as the trans-Baikal district east of Irkutsk is too arid to be fit for settlement, the Soviet authorities have decided to settle the surplus population of farmers in European Russia in the Amur and Maritime Provinces. There is a collateral reason for the scheme, which, the *Hochi* says, causes more alarm to the Japanese and Chinese authorities. That is that, the Soviet authorities are partly actuated by a desire to check the inflow of Japanese and Chinese immigrants into those districts, and to secure, moreover, a footing there for future encroachment on Manchuria and Mongolia by means of the emigration. The *Hochi* describes the Japanese authorities as being specially concerned about the prospect of the growth of the Russian population in Northern Sakhalin, as a result of this plan, increasing the chances of trouble between Japanese and Russians on that island.**ALLEGED SWINDLE.****JAVA MERCHANT HELD IN CUSTODY IN SHANGHAI.****GLDRS. 600,000 PEPPER DEAL.**

A Chinese, alleged to be a Dutch subject, made his appearance in the Dutch Consular Court, Shanghai, on the 22nd inst., charged with having obtained the sum of 600,000 guilders by means of false pretences in Java some time ago. The accused was arrested in Nanking by Detective Sergeant Gash, who went to the provincial capital armed with a search warrant and carried out his purpose with the assistance of the Nanking authorities.

The complainants in the case are the Netherlands Trading Society, who alleged that the accused realized this large sum of money from a swindle over a deal in pepper.

Mr. H. C. Mei and Dr. Fisher appeared for accused.

A week's remand was ordered to settle the question of jurisdiction which has been raised by counsel for the defence. The accused is to remain in custody of the Shanghai Municipal Police during the remand.

**THE YANGTZE COLLISION.****S.S. "RHEINLAND" AND S.S. "MITSUBI MARU."**With regard to the collision reported between the above vessels we learn that the *Mitsubishi Maru* was staggered into port with her bows badly damaged and is anchored at present within Hankow harbour limits, says the *Central China Post* of June 18th. Details of the accident are lacking, but it seems that the *Rheinland* was struck amidships and that she is lying helpless at present with her engine rooms flooded. According to Chinese reports there was loss of life.

Three Chinese youths were recently arraigned in the police court for kissing a twenty-eight years old married Chinese woman in the Central Park in the evening. The woman was walking alone when the three rushed up and attempted to embrace her. The shouts of the woman brought the police and the arrests followed.

**A "VEXATIOUS" SUMMONS.****SANITARY DEPARTMENT PROSECUTION FAILS.**

The hearing was concluded, at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, of the case in which Mr. M. K. Lo represented the defendant who was summoned by the Sanitary Department in respect of the alleged insanitary condition of a lavatory at No. 61, Wong Nei Cheng Road.

It will be recalled that when the case was before the Court last week, Mr. Lo said that it was a "vexatious" summons, taken out because of a letter of complaint made to the Sanitary Department relative to alleged rude behaviour of Inspector John Hughes on one of his visits.

The basis of Mr. Lo's defence was that the summons had been wrongfully taken out, inasmuch as that the Inspector had known the name of the occupier before applying for the summons, although he had not known the name on an earlier visit.

Major Wilson thought a nominal fine would meet the case.

Mr. Lo replied that this would not meet the case. He wished the whole matter thrashed out. He held that the summons against the owner was "vexatious."

His Worship: It is a question of law, Mr. Lo. Yes, it is a question of law; but based on fact.

His Worship: You are asking me to find that the summons was wrongly taken out on a question of law.

Mr. Lo argued that Inspector Hughes knew the name of the occupier when he applied for the summons. He had admitted in evidence that he did not know the name of the occupier, nor did he see the occupier when he visited the premises. He had stated that he found out the name of the occupier on June 1st and then applied for a summons.

Inspector Hughes said what he had stated had been perfectly true. He did not know the name of the occupier when he visited the place first. He only found out the name by deducing it from a letter, and this letter was not relevant to the case.

His Worship pointed out that at the previous hearing Inspector Hughes had asked for an adjournment in order to call further evidence, and asked if he was going to do so.

After further evidence, his worship held that the summons had been wrongfully taken out against defendant, and dismissed the case.

**AT THE CINEMAS.****PROGRAMMES AT THE "QUEEN'S" AND "STAR."**

The attractive programmes that were presented at the Queen's and Star Theatres on Sunday and yesterday, will be substituted to-day by pictures of equal appeal, attraction and interest.

At the Queen's Theatre, "Winds of Chance" will be screened to-day and to-morrow. This is a First National Picture and "stars" Anna Q. Nilsson. It is from a Rex Beach story and deals with romance and adventure in Alaska.

Beach has written a brilliant story of the last frontier, and in picturing it Lloyd has enhanced the adventure by careful attention to details and by leading his players through all the perils and uncertainties that made the days of 1865 teem with thrills and romance.

Anna Q. Nilsson, Ben Lyon, Viola Dana and Victor McLaglen, the British "star," have the featured roles, whilst the supporting cast, of hardly less importance, includes Hobart Bosworth, Claude Gillingwater, Dorothy Sebastian, and Philo McCullough.

From Thursday to Saturday inclusive, the great attraction of the week will be screened, "The Cohens and the Kellys," one of the comedy successes of the year and a record breaker in most places in which it has been shown.

The story is clever. It is Aaron Hoffman's stage play transported to the screen. An Irish and a Jewish family are neighbours in the East side of New York City. They have never had money. Beneath all their quarrels they are the staunchest of friends. Then, without warning, the Jewish family inherits a million dollars and moves to Park Avenue street of aristocrats. That's where the fun begins and it would detract from the pleasure of witnessing the picture to tell the whole plot. The story can't be beaten and the cast is well chosen.

Charlie Murray is one of the several well known movie stars featured in the production.

**THE STAR THEATRE.**

At the Star Theatre, Kowloon, to-day and to-morrow, "Broadway Rose," a Tiffany production, directed by Robert Z. Leonard, and starring Mae Murray, in a story of much dramatic interest, will be shown.

From Thursday to Saturday, "The Fighting Coward" will be shown, and it may be said that the picture is as attractive as its name. It is an adaptation by Walter Woods of Booth Tarkington's stage success "Magnolia," which was produced in Broadway during 1922. Ernest Torrence, Mary Astor, Noah Berry, Phyllis Haver, and Cullen Landis are featured in the principal roles.

**SIR PAUL CHATER.****"T.R.'S" PERSONAL MEMOIR.**

The following reference to the late Sir Paul Chater, from the pen of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, appeared in the "Daily Telegraph" of May 31st. It will be read with interest by Hongkong residents, although Mr. O'Connor has obviously missed up with the late Sir Paul's interpretation of the Government plan for taking over the military lands in the central part of the Colony.

In a sense it may be said that Paul Chater, whose death was reported in Saturday's issue, was Hongkong and Hongkong was Paul Chater. When he arrived in Hongkong in 1864, a young Armenian, fresh from Calcutta, he was glad to get employment as an assistant in a bank, but by dint of irrepressible energy, courage, and resource, he soon started for himself as an exchange and bill-broker. Within two years of his arrival he had already pushed himself to the front, and formed an association with the great firm of Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co., the East India merchants.

Chater soon came to the conclusion that if Hongkong was to develop it practically required reconstruction. Land was available, but it was largely a swamp. His first great work was to reclaim part of the harbour, a costly task which took six years to complete; and year after year he had some new and startling project of development. One of his last projects was to purchase from the military authorities all the sites which stood in the business part of the island for \$2,000,000.

Sir Paul had a hand in everything in Hongkong. He was a director of some sixteen companies, and took an active part in the administration of the colony. He was a member of its Executive Council and of the Legislative Assembly.

Even these innumerable engagements did not limit his activities. He had the finest collection of old porcelain at his magnificent house, which could be, without any poetic license described as a marble hall. He bought pictures and engravings and libraries. He was one of the great patrons of the fine University which Hongkong now possesses, and he helped to build the Cathedral, the Seamen's Home, and St. Andrew's Church.

In his youth he was an indefatigable cricketer. His greatest hobby, however, was racing. He could boast that he never missed a local race meeting for sixty-one years. He was the senior Steward of the local Jockey Club; he was an owner and a breeder. In 1884 he won fifteen races with ten different ponies—a record in sporting annals; and in 1925 he won the great Shanghai Derby—beating, curiously enough, Mr. H. E. Morris, who won the English Derby a few weeks later.

It was largely through his initiative and boundless energy that Hongkong rose to the position of the third greatest port in the world, and also rose to be a healthy, well-built, and increasing city. He held an outstanding position as practically the father of the place, its richest resident, its greatest benefactor. His fame and achievements appealed to the Colonial Office, with the result that he was created a C.M.G. on Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, and received a knighthood on the coronation of King Edward. The French Government also recognised his services as a financier by awarding him the Legion of Honour.

He came to Europe pretty frequently, and it was at Vichy that I met him for the first time. I was prepared to find a man of commanding appearance, but with surprise I found myself in the presence of a man rather below the middle height, robust, with a fine chest and broad shoulders, and in addition an air of perfect simplicity and modesty. Though the face was rather handsome, he just looked like a busy and paternal stockbroker. The skin was somewhat dark, so were the eyes; but his command of the language and his manners were those of a typical Englishman, with a complexion browned by the Eastern sun. He was quite approachable; spent little or nothing on his own needs; and seemed quite unconscious of his own great position and achievements.

The last time I saw him was at his modest rooms in Whitehall Court, where I went as a beggar this time on behalf of his fellow Armenians, and he gave me a handsome subscription for the fund. He looked robust at this time though he had been compelled to go to Vichy for a cure, and it comes to me with something of a shock that this apparently strong man, in spite of his advanced years, has passed away. Doubtless a statue of him will one day take its place in the central point of the town. Meanwhile the Londoner has an opportunity of studying his expressive, strong, and pleasant face in the picture of him in the Royal Academy by Mr. George Henry, R.A.

He was always keen to collect any literature that had any reference to Hongkong, and I had promised to give him a copy of a very interesting work on the East by Claude Ferrère. But I kept it to give him on his return to England on one of his usual trips, and now the book will never reach his hands.



KUOMINTANG CENTRAL  
EXECUTIVE.ANOTHER MEETING NEXT  
MONTHNO INTERFERENCE WITH FRENCH  
GOODS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, which met last May 15th in Canton, is to have an extraordinary session next month, at the request of some of the members. This Committee is the highest authority in the party.

The Kuomintang Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Canton has directed the local authorities in Pakhoi and other ports to instruct the Strike Committee pickets not to interfere with French trade and the movement of French merchants.

## AMERICAN PIECE GOODS.

The Tai Sung Yuan Firm of Taiping Road, Canton, complained to the Canton Merchants' Association that the Canton Strike Committee pickets seized a consignment of American piece-goods intended for them. The firm asks the Merchants' Association to advise the pickets that goods from the United States should not be judged "imperialist."

## KUOMINTANG PROGRAMME.

Members of the Kuomintang deny the rumours spread, it is said, by their opponents that they intend to disarm the remnants of the people's and merchants' corps in the districts or to press coolies into war transportation work. The Kuomintang, according to their own programme, desire simply to organise the labour and farmers' corps as a reserve and to use the people's and merchants' militia as police during the absence of troops at the front. Coolies will be engaged, when required, at regular wages.

## PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

The next "Chairman" of the Kuomintang propaganda committee may be a woman, Mrs. Liao Chung Hoi, widow of the late Kuomintang labour leader. Mrs. Liao and Kan Nei Kuang, Tan Yen Kai, Tang Yin Te, and Kuo Man Yu have been nominated as the propaganda committee.

## GOODS FROM SHANGHAI.

Chinese merchants in Shanghai have been informed by the Kuomintang in Canton that they may continue to forward goods to Canton without fear of their being stolen by culprits misrepresenting themselves as strike pickets or Kuomintang inspectors, boarding incoming vessels. For many months, it is said, importers in Canton found their goods underweight on receipt; and for a time the shipping companies were held responsible for the losses.

## MEDICAL STUDENTS STRIKE.

The students of the Kwong Wah Medical College, one of the first schools in Canton to teach the use of Western medicine under a faculty composed of Chinese who have received Western medical degrees, are still on strike. The trustees of the College have refused to grant their request to remove the present dean of the faculty.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S SHOOTING  
INCIDENT.WOUNDED MAN MERELY A  
PEDESTRIAN.DID NOT KNOW HE HAD BEEN  
SHOT.

In connection with the shooting, in Des Vaux Road, on Sunday night, of a Chinese of suspicious character, it will be recalled that another Chinese was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a bullet wound in the thigh.

It was thought that this man might possibly be one of the three men who bolted when the Chinese detective came to grips with the man he killed. It has been established, however, following investigation by the police, that this man was merely a bystander on a pedestrian and was in no way connected with the affair. The curious thing about the accidental shooting of this man, however, is that the man walked for some time before he discovered he had been hit by a bullet. He discovered that he had been wounded by noticing some blood trickling from his leg. He went to the hospital of his own accord to receive attention. His wound is not serious.

## A HONGKONG TRAGEDY.

OFFICE "BOY" MUTILATED IN  
BED.

## ANOTHER "BOY" MISSING.

The room in which the man's body was found is situated in the rear of the first floor of the four-storey building that is, in part, occupied by the British-American Tobacco Company.

The crime was committed, it is surmised, in the early hours of the morning, although two other office "boys," sleeping in rooms opposite to the one occupied by the dead man, state that they heard nothing unusual during the night.

The body was not discovered until preparations were made by those on the premises to open the office. When the room was entered the body was found lying on a canvas folding-up bed. Blood from what appeared to be stab wounds had saturated the bed clothes and stained the floor. A trail of blood from the room to the passage first attracted the attention of the other two office "boys," and after entering the room, the door of which was shut but not locked, they found the body, covered with a quilt, which had been weighted down.

The Manager of the China Commercial Company was summoned by telephone about nine o'clock, and he in turn communicated with the police.

Chief Detective Inspector T. Murphy, with other detectives, was soon on the premises. The room presented a scene of much disorder, and it was evident that a very desperate struggle had taken place before the murdered man was finally overpowered by his assailant. The cubicle, in which the crime was committed, is a little less than ten feet square and the few articles of furniture in it were strewn about in confusion, and papers from a desk littered the floor.

The body of the murdered man, which was terribly mutilated and bore several wounds, was removed to the Mortuary.

The only weapon discovered by the police, which it is thought may have been used to commit the crime, was an instrument which is used generally for the purpose of prising open packing cases and such articles.

A fourth office "boy," who usually slept on the same floor, was found to be missing from his post. Efforts are being made to trace him, and his description has been circulated.

An examination was made of articles of likely value on the premises, but all were found to be intact. As robbery was evidently not the motive for the crime, it is thought by the police that the unfortunate man was murdered by an unknown enemy who had a grudge against him.

The body of the murdered man, which was terribly mutilated and bore several wounds, was removed to the Mortuary.

The only weapon discovered by the police, which it is thought may have been used to commit the crime, was an instrument which is used generally for the purpose of prising open packing cases and such articles.

## THE SAMPAN TRAGEDY.

## SHOT BY A POLICE CONSTABLE.

## CORONER'S ENQUIRY CONTINUED.

The enquiry concerning the death of a Chinese pig dealer, named Lam Cheung Lan, who was shot dead while in a sampan on the night of Friday, June 18th, by a Chinese police constable, was continued at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon by Mr. B. E. Lindell, sitting as Coroner with a jury.

It will be recalled that evidence given at the opening of the enquiry showed that Lam Cheung Lan arrived in Hongkong on the afternoon of the 18th inst. with a cargo of pigs for a local Chinese firm. He went ashore with a companion, returning in the evening to the Praya West between Centre Street and Eastern Street in company with the same man and his younger brother, together with two foks carrying four kerosene tins containing pig-wash. This was put into a sampan, and the brothers also embarked in the boat to proceed to their junk. The sampan failed to stop when challenged by the constable, who discharged several shots at it, one of which hit and killed the pig dealer.

Yesterday, the accountant of the Chinese firm, to whom the pigs were consigned, gave evidence of the visit of the deceased and his brother to the firm's premises, and of them leaving with foks with pig-wash for their junk. Later that night, he was informed of the shooting and made a report to the police.

The accountant said that one of his foks acted as interpreter between him and the younger brother of the dead man, who spoke a different dialect from witness, and who made the report of the shooting to witness.

## A SET OF LIARS.

When the foki in question was put into the witness-box he denied that he acted as interpreter and said that he did not receive a report of the shooting from the younger brother and tell the accountant what it was. Neither did he hear any shooting, shouting or blowing of whistles on the Praya, as he left before the brothers had embarked on the sampan for their junk.

Mr. Lindell, in view of the foki's denial of acting as interpreter, remarked that the accountant and the foki were a fine set of liars.

After further evidence the enquiry was adjourned until this afternoon.

## SEQUEL TO BANKRUPTCY.

CHINESE ARRAIGNED ON SERIOUS  
CHARGES.

## ALLEGED PERJURY.

Before Mr. Justice (the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Chan Sui Lin, managing-partner of the Wing Shing Shun firm, was charged on three indictments, each concerning alleged false statements in regard to the affairs of the business.

He was, firstly, charged with having made certain false statements to the Official Receiver after a receiving order had been made against him. He is alleged to have stated that he was not a partner in the business; that certain account books had been destroyed by white ants, and that certain payments and deposits had been made. Sixteen such items were referred to.

The second indictment alleged perjury in an affidavit sworn before the Commissioner and Official Receiver. This referred to material questions relating to the debts of the firm, that indictment stating that he "willfully, knowingly and falsely declared to be true, certain debts owing which were as set out, amounting to \$68,000."

The third indictment also concerned alleged false statements, made on oath and relating to the debts of the firm.

Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith (the Acting Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin defended.

## "A ONE MAN SHOW."

Outlining the case for the Crown, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that in the first charge the Crown alleged that prisoner had orally made false statements to Mr. E. L. Agassiz, the Official Receiver, on April 14th, 16th and 17th. The second and third charges were alternative counts, and prisoner could not be found guilty on both. They referred to a statement of affairs sworn by the prisoner before the Official Receiver on April 17th.

Prisoner carried on business in the Wing Shing Shun firm, sandalwood dealers, of No. 31 Shing Street. Mr. Ho Leung, the comrade of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., would be called as a witness and he would say that he had done business with prisoner for many years. About November last, he found out that the business was in a bad way. He had always understood that the business was a "one man show," and that prisoner was the sole proprietor. He never knew of any other partner being interested in it. Prisoner owed Jardine's between \$4,000 and \$5,000, and the comrade desired to secure repayment. He suggested to prisoner that he should sell the goodwill of the business, but he was very reluctant to do so. He told Mr. Ho that there were no other debts excepting that owed to Jardine's. Eventually prisoner was persuaded to sell the business and \$12,500 was paid. The agreement for the sale was executed on December 31st, 1925.

## ALLEGED CHANGE OF FRONT.

Prior to the execution of the agreement, continued Mr. Whyte-Smith, prisoner had always held himself out as being the sole proprietor, but after the agreement was executed, prisoner stated that there were two or three sleeping partners in Canton. He complied with the law, and the solicitors engaged in the transaction Messrs. Lo & Lo advised the sale in the Government Gazette. This woke up the sleeping partners and several other creditors.

On February 4th a petition in bankruptcy was filed by one of the creditors. On February 10th an interim receiving order was granted, and shortly afterwards the Official Receiver took possession of the firm's books. The Crown was alleging that the books were not the genuine books of the firm. On March 30th a receiving order was granted.

## ELUSIVE SET OF PEOPLE.

On April 14th a meeting of creditors was held, and on that day and the 16th and 17th, the prisoner was being interrogated by the Official Receiver made statements, which the Crown alleged to be false.

The Crown further alleged that prisoner made false statements in regard to deposits stated to have been made with the firm by various people outside. The books showed deposits amounting to \$28,000. The Crown did not allege that all these people were fictitious, but it did allege that the debts were. Moreover, these creditors had proved to be a peculiarly elusive set of people.

## THE DEBT TO JARDINES.

Mr. Ho Leung, comrade of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., was the first witness called for the prosecution.

He spoke of having known prisoner for many years, and to having transacted a great deal of business with him. In November last, prisoner owed Messrs. Jardine between four and five thousand dollars. His business was bad and the only hope of his paying the debt was by selling the goodwill of the business. At first he wanted about \$30,000, but two friends of witness offered him \$25,000.

In December, prisoner came down to \$15,000, and the prospective buyers went up to \$10,000. Eventually they came to terms for \$12,500. It was only then that the prisoner said that he had a partner in Canton. Later, he said this particular partner had no interest in the firm and was a "one man show" of money. Prisoner also told witness that he was only indebted to Jardine's.

## A BOMBHELL.

Replying to Mr. Jenkin, witness said he was responsible for all the bad debts owed to Messrs. Jardine. He agreed that at the end of 1925 debts of Chinese merchants to Jardine's aggregated between forty and fifty thousand dollars. He was active in getting these debts cleared. Witness knew that prisoner's firm was in a bad way, but the bankruptcy proceedings came as a bombshell to him. He agreed that that he had threatened prisoner with bankruptcy if the debt to Jardine's was not paid.

## MR. JENKIN'S CONTENTION.

Mr. E. L. Agassiz who was acting Official Receiver in the early part of this year, said that a creditor's petition against the Wing Shing Shun firm was filed in February. He went on to talk of a creditor's meeting and was about to deal with statements made by the prisoner through an interpreter.

Mr. Jenkin objected, and urged that statements made before the official statement of affairs came into existence could not be admitted as evidence. If any statement made at any time in relation to his business affairs was admitted as evidence, where would they draw the line? He submitted that the Ordinance confined itself to the statement of affairs which was prepared in accordance with the schedule.

Mr. Whyte-Smith suggested that a much wider interpretation should be put on the section quoted by Mr. Jenkin. He relied on the words "against whom a Receiving Order has been made." The statement of affairs as prescribed by the schedule would not be the only one after the Receiving Order had been granted.

Mr. Jenkin in reply to his Honour, said there were no cases in point. One case allowed the admission of a statement made on oath in the public examination, but that was after the making of the official statement of affairs.

His Honour said he had not considered the point before going into Court and he adjourned until the afternoon.

## THE RULING.

At the afternoon hearing His Lordship said that in his view the local ordinance which differed slightly from the Home Act, intended to include any misstatement relating to the affairs of a debtor, whether those statements were included in the statement of affairs or not. If any misstatement was a proper subject matter for an indictment which was made to any person who had the right to require such statements, then such misstatements were relevant. He therefore ruled against Mr. Jenkin.

Replying to Mr. Jenkin, Mr. Agassiz said that the accused signed the statements in his presence. Witness had some doubt at first that the statement of debts was false. He believed them to be so, after he had heard the case at the Magistracy. The receiving order, he said, was made long before the allegations arose. Witness had made no attempt to find the creditors mentioned by the debtor.

Tsang Koon Fu, an interpreter at the Official Receiver's Office, deposed to having interpreted between Mr. Agassiz and accused when the latter made his statement of affairs.

Replying to Mr. Jenkin witness said that he swore some kind of oath fourteen years ago, before Mr. Orme, when he became an interpreter for the first time. Witness was handed the firm's books by the accused.

His Lordship asked if the books contradicted the statement of affairs.

Mr. Whyte-Smith said that it was not so, but the Crown were alleging that they were not the genuine books of the firm.

In regard to Mr. Jenkin's questioning the interpreter as to whether he had been sworn, His Lordship asked Counsel what his intention was.

Mr. Jenkin said that he would later submit that his client had not been lawfully sworn at all.

## PRINCIPAL WITNESS ABSENT.

At this stage, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that he regretted that he could not call Chan Ching Fong, the principal witness in the case, as he could not find him. He asked permission to read the evidence he had given at the Magistracy.

His Lordship: "Where is he?"

Mr. Whyte-Smith: "We believe him to be in Canton. You must prove that." Mr. Jenkin then called Sergt. Meadows, who said he had made inquiries concerning the witness at an address in Connaught Road West. He was known to the people at the house, but they did not know his whereabouts.

Mr. Jenkin remarked that it was very unsatisfactory.

At this stage, the case was adjourned until to-day.

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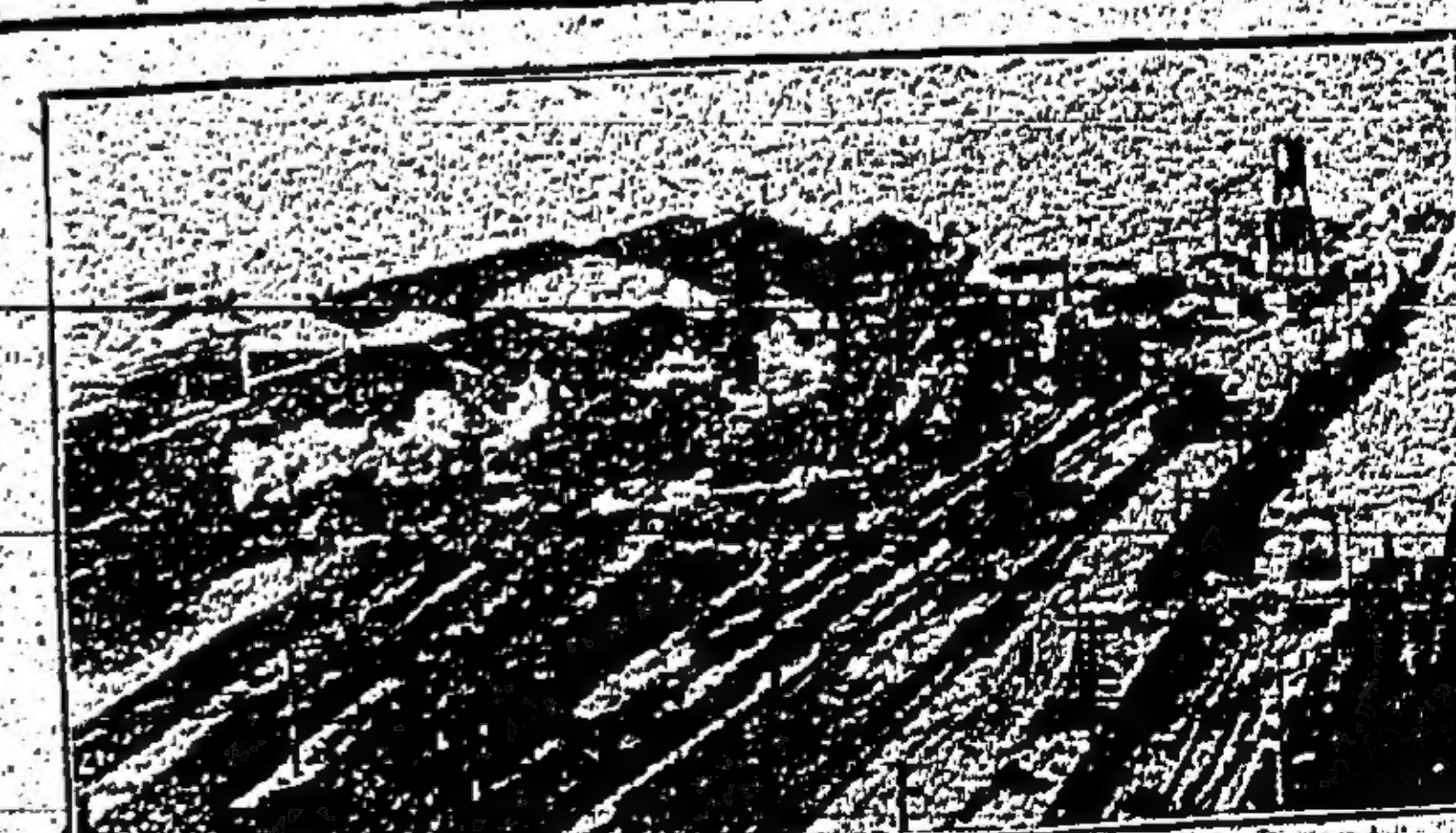
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

OWNERS of Motor Vehicles, Trucks, Buses, Cabs, and DRIVERS of Motor Vehicles ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that "LICENSES" for same are DUE for RENEWAL on JULY 1st, 1926.

E. D. G. WOLFE,  
Capt. Supt. of Police.  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1926. [3734]

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Hongkong, 29th June, 1926. [3723]

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1913, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of BUSINESS on THURSDAY, the 1st JULY, 1926.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1926. [3719]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

## ARNHOLD &amp; CO., LTD.

OUR OFFICES will be at 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, 1st Floor) From THURSDAY, the 1st JULY.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

## F. D. SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

OUR OFFICES will be at 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, 1st Floor) From THURSDAY, the 1st JULY.

## LOST.

SHARE WARRANT (No. E. 939) with 1/2 of 7 DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES of THE CHEE HSEN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD., Wai Loo, lost at Paris, and has been rendered Null and Void. The Public is hereby advised not to negotiate the same.  
NIEH CHIH HSUN.  
[3704]

## BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES. PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Situate at YAUWAT, KOWLOON, in the Colony of HONGKONG, being Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 HAMILTON STREET, YAUWAT, erected upon SECTION B of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 760 and Nos. 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84, PORTLAND STREET, YAUWAT, erected upon the B.E.M. INLAND PORTION of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 760.

## TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, the 30th DAY OF JUNE, 1926, at 2 o'clock P.M.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, 70 DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUZA, Auctioneer.

The Property consists of—

1.—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at YAUWAT aforesaid and known and registered in the LANDS OFFICE as SECTION B of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 760, together with the Five Messuages thereon known as Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20, HAMILTON STREET, YAUWAT.

2.—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at YAUWAT aforesaid and known and registered in the LANDS OFFICE as the REMAINING PORTION of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 760, together with the Six Messuages thereon known as Nos. 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84, PORTLAND STREET, YAUWAT.

The Property is held for the Unexpired Term of 75 years from the 1st day of January, 1888. Total Annual Crown Rent: \$90.75. Total Area: 5,091 Square Feet.

For Further Particulars, Apply to: Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Mortgagees Solicitors.

OR to: MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUZA, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1926. [3703]

## INTIMATIONS.

FURNISH VILLAS—A new FURNISHED residence equipped with modern sanitation, electric light, gas, central air, garage, and comprising 8 Rooms, 4 Bathrooms, servants' quarters, etc., at \$150 and upwards. These comfortable residences on MOORE DAVID Road, from which they are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. [3439]

FOLKESTONE—Best Position, Comfortable Furnished Third Floor FLAT (No. 111) TO LET NOVEMBER TO MARCH. Three Bedrooms, two Sitting Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen, etc. 34 Guinea P. per Week. Trustworthy Maid (Good Plain Cook) Can be Left if Required. Write Box 3732, c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office. [3723]

FOR SALE or TO LET—At FAIRVIEW, FURNISHED "KATHLEEN VILLA," 5-Roomed BUNGALOW, Marble Verandah, Steps and Porches, Electric Light, 2 English Baths (Hot & Cold), Flush System, Garage, Fresh Water from Government Main, 25 Brick Kitchens, Carriage Drive, Well Laid Lawns and Large Garden. Also FOR SALE—Solid Wooden BATHING SHED, Foundation on Concrete Piles, at CLIFFE PEAK. Apply to J. H. N. MODY, Bank of China Building. [3731]

TO LET—KING EDWARD HOTEL BUILDING. For Particulars, Apply to the CHINA LAND & INVESTMENT CO., LTD., BANK OF CANTON BUILDING. [3673]

TO LET—A FLAT of 3 Large Airy Rooms on the Second Floor of No. 13, CONDUIT ROAD. Apply to H. M. H. NEMAZEE. [3709]

PREMISES TO LET in the DAIRY FARM BUILDING, FARMERS' STREET, East Point, Floor Area: 5,525 Sq. Ft. Height: 30.40 Ft. Make Excellent Godown. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [3358]

WANTED to Purchase PEAK HOUSE near Summit. For Disposal Nos. 8, PEAK, No. 5, GLENNY. Several Houses Wanted for October, November Tenancies. Mortgages Negotiated. Tel. 4630. HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS, SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO. [3708]

FOR RENT to Careful Tenants, The "ANCHORAGE," 9, MAGNETIC GAP ROAD, near MAY ROAD Station. Detached, Verandah all round. Delightful Location. Splendid Views. Completely and Beautifully Furnished, Warming and Cooling Room, Hot Water laid on, Five Well Fitted Modern Bathrooms, Flush System and Bath also in Spacious Servants' Quarters, Laundry with Three Tiled Washing Tanks, Drying Room, Two Telephone, Garden. Rental: \$350 per month. HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS, SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO. Tel. 4630. [3708]

## SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

THE BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE beg to inform All interested in SAFE DEPOSIT, that they have actually in their New Building, 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES at the Yearly Rate of 88 for the Small Size and \$113 for the Large Size. Please Apply to The CASHIER. [3472]

## MESSRS. KOMOR &amp; KOMOR,

## ART &amp; CUMIO EXPERTS.

## TEMPORARILY REMOVED.

## ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

## GRATE ROAD, 2ND FLOOR—LIT.

## All are Cordially Invited to View our FINE COLLECTION. [399]

## ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1925.

Revised by Members.

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## TRADE REPORT.

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## INTIMATIONS.

## WATSON'S Celebrated DRY GINGER ALE

Its unique 'dryness' delightful aroma and rich flavour are features which give this beverage the IMMENSE POPULARITY it deserves.

It has been repeatedly declared by travellers, tourists and others, that WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE is UNEQUALLED by any similar product throughout the world.

## "PYERIS" SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

A Delicious Table Water, healthful and refreshing. Surpassing in quality the celebrated European Spa Waters.

Blends excellently with Wines and Spirits, especially Whisky.

IN QUARTS, PINTS & SPLITS.

FORMAZONE—THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED 1831. [50]

## BIRTHS.

HODGKISS.—On June 22nd, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. HODGKISS, a son, stillborn.

PEAKE.—On June 10th, at Binghampton, New York, to BETTY (née HELEN), wife of A. W. PEAKE, Chungking, a son (WILLIAM HELEN).

SUTHERLAND.—On June 5th, at 403 Princess Road, South, Manchester, to Mr. and Mrs. G. SUTHERLAND (daughter of Mr. G. E. WETTON and the late Mrs. WETTON), a son. [3703]

## MARRIAGE.

O'HARA.—At the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A., Army, daughter of Mrs. H. O. O'HARA, of Windsor, Australia, to Sydney, son of Mrs. E. C. AMERSON, of Dofus, Australia.

## DEATH.

WOODBRIDGE.—On June 23rd, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Rev. S. I. WOODBRIDGE, D.D., of pneumonia, in his seventieth year.

Hongkong Office: 14, Charter Road.  
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

Hongkong, June 29th, 1926.

## AMERICA'S AMAZING FILM IMPUDENCE.

There was recently produced in London a cinema story called "The Big Parade," which has created more discussion than any other American film in recent years. It shows—or attempts to show—how America won the war. The British public are presented with a picture that depicts the dauntless sons of the Stars and Stripes who sailed over to poor old Europe and settled the mighty conflict. As a film it possesses great technical excellence, which is what might be expected, but from beginning to end there is not the slightest indication that any other nation had hand or part in the final victory against Germany.

We need scarcely state that this omission, trifling though it doubtless is to American mentality, has been discussed in the English Press. But did that disconcert the people who control and govern the film industry at Hollywood? Not a bit of it. The criticism has been met by the production of another film.

"The Big Parade" must be regarded simply as an entertainment. The reply to this is that the background is fact, and that being so it is not merely stupid to defend the outrage, but it is also a blunder. One may pardon those who err because of limitations in their intellectual equipment, but it is intolerable when one finds them displaying the most cynical indifference towards the feelings and sentiments of other nations. This is what has been done by the producers of the film in question. It is American propaganda, and as such it is rightly spurned by people at home whose opinion is worth having.

The foregoing comments accord with what we have written before regarding the whole business of American film production, the inspiration of which is the glorification of American achievement in every field. It is what is put before the whole world in thousands of picture houses. "The Big Parade" is a flagrant illustration of the complete inability of American film-makers to understand that the art of the cinema should not be divorced from truth. Even admitting for the purpose of discussion that this elaborate picture is only a farce, as its sponsors declare, then it only proves that they are unable to understand that in England—and throughout the British Empire the Great War is treated as something which is engraven on men's minds and hearts as stark realism. The Great War is not, therefore, a suitable background for farce. A dead soldier with blood flowing from his temple is not a figure of comedy to Englishmen. But there is no need to pursue this aspect of the subject further. In American films, generally speaking, one finds a profound contempt for things that the English hold in respect. Marriage and religion are regarded much as the red-nosed comedians of the Music Hall look upon the mother-in-law. But even if Hollywood has never learnt the meaning of reverence it still exists in England. No wonder, therefore, that there have been protests at home against a picture which treats the long-drawn-out agony of Europe as an entertainment to be presented to the accompaniment of cheerful melodies. Perhaps it is because America "won the war" the American film producers consider it does not much matter what other nations think or say about it.

Still, there are signs of a reaction against this domination of the world's picture theatres. One of the leading writers on the cinema business stated the other day in London that the lesson of "The Big Parade" is to stress the fact that "America has made us her film vassal, and while she likes our money she treats us with contempt." This is putting it with brutal frankness. But for that reason it is all to the good. It will help to stir up English opinion. Other factors are contributing towards the same result. On top of the storm of criticism aroused by "The Big Parade," announcement is made that America—which had previously banned the British war film "Tyne"—refuses to allow a film, entitled "Livingstone," to be shown in the United States on the score that LIVINGSTONE was not an American citizen. "Livingstone's birth place is an insuperable bar" runs the edict. We are sure that a state of things which such incidents disclose will not be tolerated indefinitely, though the fact must be faced that at the moment it is mainly a question of money, the lack of which for purposes of development has placed the British film industry in a state of dependence upon imported pictures.

British producers want capital, and cinema renters or distributors are afraid or unwilling to oppose the wealthy American film syndicates which give

them handsome returns without any trouble to themselves. Twelve months ago attention was called to the need for action in response to public pressure and the explicit desire of the FRANCE or WALES, who, as the Ambassador of Empire, had realised the blow to British prestige

film at home and abroad. Yet after a whole year of debates and meetings among various branches of the cinema world nothing whatever has been accomplished, while the highly efficient American film organisation is actively occupied in entreaching itself the world over. The deadlock has aroused a feeling of exasperation among educated people with a true sense of patriotism; and we feel certain that their exertions in pressing for the production of British films, portraying English ideals and sentiment, will in time be rewarded.

Many children in Kuala Lumpur are suffering from what appears to be a form of dengue fever.

The Fengtien military authorities are reported to have engaged six French aviators to instruct members of the Fengtien air forces.

Mr. J. Brown, of the Kowloon Docks, has reported to the police the theft of two suits of clothing valued at \$33 from a clothes line at his residence on Saturday.

Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hongkong, duly arrived in Hankow from Shanghai, and is staying at the British Consulate there.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was sentenced to two months' hard labour for stealing a hand camera, the property of Mr. P. Johnson, of Messrs. Trollope & Colls.

Two hundred and seventy-one passengers, all but thirty-two of whom travelled travelled third class, arrived by train from Canton on Sunday. The average number for June has been 192.

A Chinese bricklayer has been admitted to the Kowloon Hospital suffering from a wound in the head, inflicted with a hammer. Two men, alleged to be the assailants, have been detained.

Dr. G. I. Woodbridge, editor of the Chinese Christian Intelligencer, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia in the General Hospital, Shanghai, is reported to be making satisfactory progress.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese, charged with having assaulted a Chinese tram inspector, was fined \$20. Evidence showed that when the inspector asked him to produce his ticket, defendant told him to look for it in his shoe. In the quarrel which ensued the inspector was struck.

Without deciding on the pending offer of Mr. J. L. Irwin for the purchase of the Cebu Portland Cement Co., the board of directors of the National Development Co. has simply fixed the actual book value of the cement plant and its business at Pesos 2,125,000. The Irwin offer for the plant is Pesos 2,000,000, or Pesos 185,000 less than what the directors say is the actual value of the property.

Satisfactory news continues to come from Bangkok concerning the cholera epidemic. The effective measures introduced by the Health Department, with which the public has co-operated, are at last bringing results which, to all appearances, are extremely satisfactory. The total number of deaths reported in the registration area, from all causes whatever, during the week ended June 26th, was 240—in a population of 478,129. During the week 7,896 persons were inoculated against cholera.

An elaborate Bazaar and Garden Fete will be held, as already announced, in the University Buildings and Grounds (kindly lent for the occasion) by the students of St. Stephen's College on July 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, from 2.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. The different forms are arranging various stalls at which there will be for sale, at very moderate prices, Oriental works of art, useful articles, refreshments, etc. H.E. the Governor has kindly consented to open the Bazaar officially at 2.15 p.m. on Thursday. Tickets for the tennis exhibition are to be obtained at Montreux or Andersons.

Mr. H. G. Jones, of No. 1, The Peak, Cheung Chau, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from a dog bite. The dog was owned by Mrs. Craig, of No. 3, The Peak, Cheung Chau.

In the local returns, with reference to notifiable diseases, there were no cases during the twenty-four hours ended June 25th and one case (Chinese) of small-pox reported during the forty-eight hours ended June 27th.

There is to be a meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, and among the items on the agenda is a letter to be read from the Secretary of the Bathing Beaches Committee relative to latrine accommodation at Repulse Bay.

The s.s. Toyoko Maru arrived yesterday morning with a total of 308 bags of mail, the greater part being from Japan and Shanghai. Despatches from Europe via Siberia amounted to 30 bags of letters and papers from London and 11 bags from the Continent.

## PROPERTY SALES.

## BRISK BIDDING AT AUCTION.

There were two sales of property yesterday afternoon, one being conducted at the Auctioneering and Broking Company's auction rooms, and the other at the China Auction Rooms.

At the sale held at the former auction rooms, and conducted by Mr. L. E. S. Hodge, a feature of the proceedings was the remarkably brisk bidding which ensued, the upset price being increased by no less than \$30,000 before the property went under the hammer.

The leasehold property in question, No. 181, Queen's Road Central, with an area of 661 square feet, and an annual Crown rental of 37s, was sold by order of the mortgagee. The upset price was \$50,000, with bids of \$500 acceptable. Bidding progressed at this rate until \$25,000 was reached, from which point bids of \$100 were accepted. The property was eventually knocked down to Mr. Kan Hung Chiu for \$70,000.

## THE OTHER SALE.

At the China Auction Rooms, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza sold, by order of the mortgagee, a leasehold property known as Nos. 476, 478, 480 and 482, Queen's Road West. The area of this property is 9,225 square feet and the annual Crown rent \$23.50. The upset price was \$60,000, and this was increased by one bid of \$600 and the property was purchased by Mr. Chan Tin To.

## OBITUARY.

## MR. W. F. HENDERSON. PASSENGER SUCCUMBS ON THE "MANTUA"

Mr. W. F. Henderson, an engineer of the China Navigation Company, who was a passenger by the s.s. Mantua which left Hongkong on Saturday, died on board the vessel early on Sunday morning.

Deceased, who was about 25 years of age, had boarded the Mantua at Shanghai, where he had lately been in hospital. He had been with the China Navigation Company, serving on various boats, for about eleven years. He was unmarried. He leaves an aged mother and a sister (wife of Mr. G. Gerrard, of Taihook, both of whom are at present in Greenock, as well as three brothers, one of whom is at home, the other in Australia and the third (Mr. John Henderson) in Hongkong. Much sympathy will be felt with them in their sudden bereavement.

## HUGE OPIUM REVENUE.

## YANGTZE GENERAL'S REPLY TO HUPEH TUPAN'S DEMAND.

The Military Conference in Wuchang opened recently, and centred on financial questions. It was held at the Tull's Yamen and was attended by the leading Generals who are in Wuhai at the present moment. Tull Chen Chin Ma opened proceedings with a survey of the situation and stated that on account of the famine in Hupeh the provincial government found themselves short in revenue. He voiced the hope that the various generals would remit part of the opium taxes to the Wuchang Government, so that the latter could obtain funds to buy provisions for the troops. General Li Chin Shan, Commander of the Upper Yangtze, replied that the opium tax in his district varied from a maximum of \$800,000 per month to a minimum of \$500,000. As the Hupeh Government did not give funds to the military in the Upper Yangtze the forces there had to rely on the opium tax to provide the required money which, however, proved insufficient. General Li Tiao Ting then advocated that the tax be increased, but there was keen opposition to this proposal. The first meeting of the Conference, therefore, proved unsuccessful. —O. C. Foss.













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Even a bottle of "LION" Lager Beer—in fact, "LION" Lager comes to an end more quickly than most. Its flavour is so good that it proves irresistible to all. "LION" Lager is light and appetizing—just the drink for dwellers in trying climates.

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HONGKONG.

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MANCHESTER BREWERY CO. LTD.  
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

## CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

## PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

## FROM NEW YORK

## THE Motor Vessel

"ASIATIC PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port on 28th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 5th July, 1926, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the vessel's arrival—hereafter, which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th July, 1926, will be subject to Bent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Cross Street, Hongkong. Telephone No. 3165.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1926. [3723]

## THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBROUGH, HAMBURG, ANTWERP AND STRAITTS.

## The Steamship "BENLAVERS."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd July, 1926, will be subject to Bent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 17th July, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th July, 1926, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1926. [3718]

## 1926 EDITION

OF THE

## DIRECTORY &amp; CHRONICLE

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA

HONGKONG, MALAY STATES,

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

NETHERLANDS INDIA, BORNEO, SIAM

THE PHILIPPINES, Etc.

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## CAPTAIN ROBERT DOLLAR.

## PIONEER OF AMERICAN SHIPPING LINES.

## AGAIN VISITING THE FAR EAST.

The most spectacular figure in American shipping circles today is undoubtedly the veteran Captain Robert Dollar, who, as has already been announced in these columns, is again about to visit the Far East.

From a six dollar-a-month job in a stove mill he has risen to become the greatest American ship-owner, and the story of the intervening years is one of commercial romance, hard work, dogged perseverance and indomitable courage.

In the United States, in Canada, in Europe and in China there are industries and benefactions which bear the name of Robert Dollar, and in twenty-one world ports where his ships call this dean of American shipping men is revered and respected.

It is this white-haired, clear-eyed, erect and nimble figure who solves some minor detail with as much earnestness and determination as he tackles the gigantic problem of throwing a line of steamers around the world.

## CAPACITY FOR WORK.

It is to his remarkable foresightedness, his keen analysis of conditions and his tremendous capacity for work that the success of all his enterprises is due.

A representative of *The Nautical Gazette* enjoyed the privilege of traveling as a guest of Captain Dollar on the President Garfield from Boston to New York and of watching the veteran ship-owner in action.

Not an operating detail escaped his keen notice and not a phase of the management of the vessel passed unobserved.

While the vessel was loading in Boston, Captain Dollar stood near the hatches and carefully watched the process, giving instructions here and there and supervising the work.

He moved from hatch to hatch with the nimbleness of a man of half his years and withdrew only after the covers had been battened down.

"Work is a pleasure," he said, "therefore life to me is one continual round of pleasure."

A merry twinkle flashed into his eyes, and almost apologetically he confessed that on his last trip around the world he lost one day without working.

"How did that happen, Captain?" he was asked.

"I took a day to visit Pompeii and found that business has been suspended there for two thousand years," he replied merrily.

## AMERICAN MARINE.

Touching on the question of the future of the American merchant marine Captain Dollar believes that if hampering legislation were removed privately-owned American ships would have a better chance of competing for world trade.

"American ships are too heavily burdened with unfavourable legislation," he declared.

"The legislative restrictions are so great that if they were all observed fully not an American ship could sail. The half-wage clause in the Seamen's Act should be amended and the captain of a vessel be given discretion as to payments to seamen in foreign ports."

"The fifty per cent. duty on repairs to American ships effected abroad should be abolished as this is a handicap which seriously increases the operating costs of vessels on long voyages. The hydrostatic test for boilers is a further unnecessary handicap which American ships must carry, and the regulations governing surveys should be modified."

Captain Dollar does not think that a ship subsidy is necessary for the success of the American merchant marine. He believes that removal of burdensome legislation is all that is required to give American ships a fighting chance on the seas.

Some people wonder what Captain Dollar can fill the dual role of lumberman and ship-owner. He gives away the secret when he says, in his memoirs: "With me, shipping has been the natural outcome of lumbering. Thirty-five years or more have passed since I reached one of the most important decisions of my life."

"I wanted to increase my lumber business through unrestricted export. The only way I could possibly hope to do this profitably was to transport my lumber on my own ships."

## LUMBER BEGINNINGS.

"I bought the *Newsboy*, a small schooner with a capacity for 250,000 feet of lumber. That was my first venture into shipping; it turned out well and I bought more boats as they were needed."

"I started life as a woodsman. I soon learned that in order to succeed a man must know more than one thing thoroughly."

"Many years have passed since I started looking away from the woods, to the source of demand in the world markets. I found plenty of sale for my lumber and built up a steamship company as well."

"I knew that if I had only concerned myself with the cutting of trees and not the ultimate sale of those trees, I would never have advanced far."

"But when I found how much lumber was required by merchants in the Far East, mine operators close to the Mexican border, and builders in the West and Middle West, I began to get somewhere."

"As the years advanced, and I got deeper into the old problem of supply and demand my business just naturally grew and found myself, though still a lumberman, a ship-owner as well."

(Continued on next Column)

## THE S.S. "ADOLPH VON BAEYER."

## OIL ABORD PUMPED CLEAR.

## "ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS" CORRECTED.

Several erroneous impressions have been given to the public in connection with the fire which broke out at an early hour last evening in the forward holds of the Hugo Stinnes str. *Adolph von Baeyer*, which, at the request of the owners of the vessel, are herewith corrected, says the *Shanghai Mercury* of June 23rd.

It is quite correct to say that the fire broke out at about 8.55 p.m. in the forward hold of the vessel which was tied up alongside the China Merchants' Eastern wharf, Pootung, and also that fire-fighting divisions from Hongkew, Central and Yangtzeport stations attended and fought the flames for many hours and, in fact, are still in attendance over the smouldering ashes.

It is also quite correct to say that the sides of the ill-fated steamer were at times red-hot and that steel girders, securing the hatch most affected, were blown off.

But there were no 5,000 tons of anti-petroleum on board the *Adolph von Baeyer*. There was hardly a ton of the stuff, just a few barrels. Further, there were no 500 tons of kerosene and gasoline on board. There were about 500 tons of crude oil, being the fuel used by the ship which is an oil-burner. This was, however, pumped from the No. 3 bunker (forward) to the No. 5 bunker (aft) at the orders of the Chief Engineer and was placed well out of danger. It is definitely known that no lives were lost and no one leaped into the Whangpoo, according to a representative of the company. Two members of the crew jumped onto the wharf and each sustained a broken leg.

The attack upon the fire in the forward hatches was never abandoned, nor was any attempt made to move the ship away from the wharf. On the contrary great precautions were taken to see that the vessel did not cast its moorings and get adrift, to become a greater danger. As regards the passengers, there were three on board but these went ashore immediately the fire broke out.

That cargo which was destroyed was cargo destined for Japanese ports, Dairen and Tientsin. All Shanghai cargo had been landed.

The *Adolph von Baeyer* is insured and it is believed that all the cargo is likewise insured.

As regards the actual damage done to the ship, it is true that three holds were practically completely destroyed and a portion of the bridge also.

But aft of the bridge no damage was done at all. All damage was above the waterline and as far as is known at present, is confined to the interior of the vessel. The burned cargo consisted of ironware, and general cargo from Europe, rice from Hongkong and hides from Singapore.

But I have always tried to keep to the simplicity of life that exists among the folk who fell the forests.

At heart I am still a woodsman. I love the boom of the logs and the ring of an axe far more than the rush and roar of cities.

There is also great peace of mind to be found during long hours at sea, when the steady throb of an engine turning a hundred revolutions a minute is the only sound to be heard.

"Because I love both the wooded places and the sea, I do not find it hard at any time to turn from one to the other."

## CHEAPER TAXIS FOR LONDON.

## "WHOLE SITUATION" TO BE CONSIDERED.

## POSSIBLE ENFORCEMENT OF LOWER RATES.

The demand for an immediate reduction in London's famous fares has been much earlier than has been expected.

Sir William Joynton-Hicks stated that he has arranged to give consideration to the whole question of taxi fares.

"We have had a great strike," said Sir William, "and my mind has been engaged on that. I know that questions are to be put to me in the House about taxi fares, and I must consider them."

It is understood that the Home Secretary will confer with his advisers as to whether regulations should be issued at once enforcing a reduction of fares.

He will doubtless have inquiries made as to the progress achieved so far in the manufacture of two-seater taxis, and the two types which have been officially approved, and will seek some definite indication as to when they may make their appearance for public hire in reasonable numbers.

The Home Secretary's decision to review the whole situation is undoubtedly a sequel to the growing feeling in the House of Commons and elsewhere that the deplorable attitude of the taxi-men ought not to be tolerated.

DELATED TWO-SEATERS.

When the Home Secretary decided that the competition of the two-seaters would secure cheaper fares all round, it was believed that several hundreds of the smaller vehicles would be plying within a couple of months.

The strike and other considerations upset that calculation, but when attention was called to the fact that the advent of the two-seaters was a matter of the remote future, it was stated at the Home Office that the Home Secretary adhered to his policy of waiting their appearance.

M.P.s took up the cry for immediate action and now the Home Secretary has met them to the extent of going into the whole question.

It is worth noting that while the Home Secretary can issue regulations at any time fixing new maximum fares, he has no power to fix minimum charges.

Many M.P.s believe that the specifications to which a taxicab has to conform before it can be licensed are capable of considerable modification.

During the parliamentary recess members who are to press the demand for lower fares in the House propose to confer with the authorities at Scotland Yard, and if the experts can provide them with no adequate reason against modifying the specifications the Home Secretary will be invited to consider the matter.

ANOTHER TASK FOR MARQUIS READING.

The likelihood of Lord Reading being requested to knit up the unravelled sleeve of Liberal unity was mentioned at a banquet, given at the Savoy Hotel, in honour of the Marquis and Marchioness of Reading by the English-Speaking Union, attended by a large company of well-known Britons and Americans.

Lord Lee of Fareham, who presided, said if the rumour was true that Lord Reading may be invited to effect the reunion of a great political party, compared with it his successful work in reconciling religious difficulties between Mohammedan and Hindu would be child's play.

Lord Reading, replying, emphasised now that he had returned he insisted on working instead of resting, and desired to share in the work of fostering existing harmony among the English-speaking peoples.

## SINGAPORE FISH TRAWLER.

The Government trawler *Tongkat* returned to Singapore from her second trip on June 16th, states the *Strait Times*, after spending ten days on the East Coast of Malaya.

One good fishing ground was discovered, and three tons of fish were caught. The catch was of the following description: mackerel, which were of exceptionally large size, and fair prices were realised when the catch was auctioned at one of the municipal markets this morning.

If further grounds of this kind are discovered, there is no doubt that trawling in local waters will be profitable.

A good deal of rough ground was met with on the trip, which extended as far as Trengganu.

A Malay fisherman was taken on board at Kemaman; the idea being that he might be able to give useful information regarding the areas in which fish abound, but he was not of much assistance.

It appears that the Malay fishermen usually work in shallower water than the *Tongkat*, which operates in about 25 fathoms.

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## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 28th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.83	29.71	29.76
Temperature	86	82	87
Humidity	74	83	78
Wind Direction	SW	SW	SW
Force	4	3	6
Weather	OC	OC	OC
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air temperature on 27th... 87  
Lowest open-air temperature on 28th... 83

B=Blue sky, C=Cloudy, D=Drizzle, F=Fog, L=Lightning, M=Mist, O=Overcast, P=Passing showers, Q=Squalls, R=Rain, T=Thunder.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 29th to July 5th, 1926.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Day of Week	Day of Month	H. Hong Standard Time	Height	Day of Week	Day of Month	H. Hong Standard Time	Height
Tues	29	h. m.	ft. in.	Tues	29	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	30	h. m.	ft. in.	Wed	30	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs	1	h. m.	ft. in.	Thurs	1	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	2	h. m.	ft. in.	Fri	2	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur	3	h. m.	ft. in.	Satur	3	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun	4	h. m.	ft. in.	Sun	4	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon	5	h. m.	ft. in.	Mon	5	h. m.	ft. in.

## BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Water levels in English Feet.

Place of Observation	Height of Water at Low Tide	Height of Water at High Tide	Height of Water at Spring Tide	Height of Water at Neap Tide
Shanghai, W. River	+41.0	+42.0	+43.0	+44.0
Taiyuan, N. River	+29.7	+30.7	+31.7	+32.7
Jamsil, N. River	+27.3	+28.3	+29.3	+30.3
Shanghai, E. River	+15.3	+16.3	+17.3	+18.3

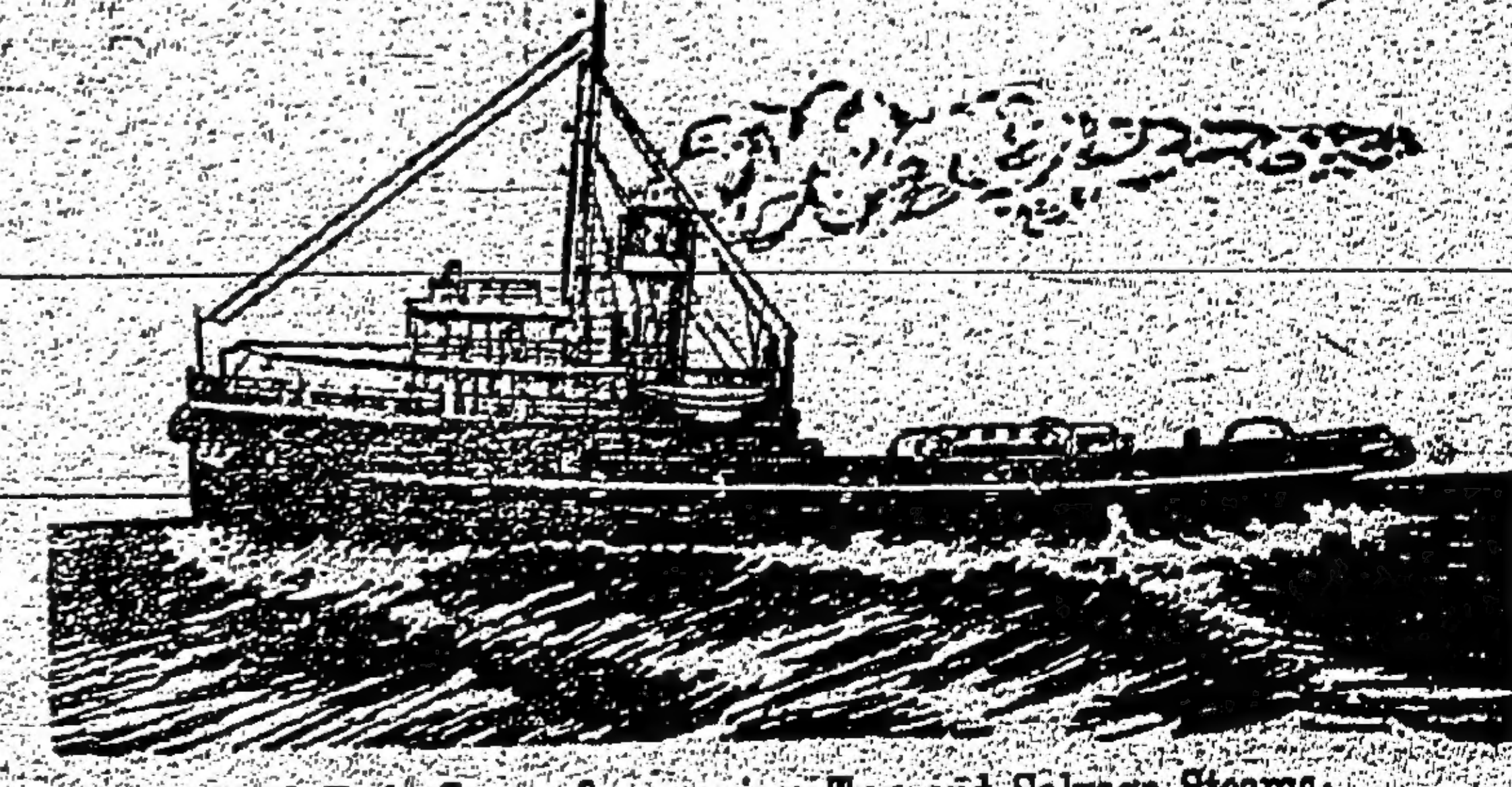
Engineer-in-Chief

## The HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

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Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer.

## "Henry Keswick"

Built, engined & equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 145' B.P., Breadth 24' (m), Depth 17' (m), L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven centrifugal pumps, six compressors, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, F.S.C., M.I.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.



## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS.

June 27th.

*Chung King*, Chinese str., 249 tons, Capt. Liang Shi Kung, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C38.—Hong On & Co.

*Haiyang*, British str., 1,363 tons, Capt. W. S. Turnbull, from Penang, Singapore and Hoihow, with firewood and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15.—Kuen Sang S.S. Co.

*Song Ho*, French str., 730 tons, Capt. J. Bonnamour, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40.—Messageries Maritimes & Co.

*Sui Yik*, Chinese str., 173 tons, Capt. Lo Shui, from Sha U Chung, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Cheung Wharf.—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

*Sunkong*, Chinese str., 332 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C36.—Man Yick S.S. Co.

*Taming*, British str., 7,350 tons, Capt. D. Lupton, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42.—B. & S.

*West Sequana*, American str., 3,331 tons, Capt. E. Svendsen, from Manila, with sugar, hemp and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A53.—Struthers & Barry.

June 28th.

*Awa Maru*, Japanese str., 3,747 tons, Capt. K. Harada, from Bombay and Singapore, the latter port she left on June 22nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10.—N.Y.K.

*Dampier*, Norwegian str., 1,430 tons, Capt. E. N. Johnson, from Chinwangtao, which port she left on June 19th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B30.—Dodwell & Co.

*Gemma*, Dutch str., 3,337 tons, Capt. P. Bronner, from Antwerp and Manila, the latter port she left on June 26th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—J.C.C.L.

*Asiatic Prince*, British str., 3,574 tons, Capt. E. E. Jones, from New York and Keelung, the latter port she left on June 26th, with 100 tons of general cargo for Hongkong, lying at buoy No. A2.—Furness (Far-East).

*Tak Wing*, Chinese str., 465 tons, Capt. Lo Shan, from Nam Tau, with a cargo of vegetables, lying at Luen Cheung Wharf.—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

*Tulamba*, British str., 3,344 tons, Capt. J. A. Wright, from Calcutta and ports, she left Singapore on June 21th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, MacKenzie & Co.

*Tai*, Chinese str., 1,671 tons, Capt. A. D. Jorgensen, from Foochow and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C17.—Kwong Fook S.S. Co.

*Toyooka Maru*, Japanese str., 4,338 tons, Capt. S. Kimura, from Yokohama and Shanghai, the latter port she left on June 24th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

## CLEARANCES.

June 28th.

*Anhui*, for Amoy.

*Asiatic Prince*, for Manila.

*Awa Maru*, for Shanghai.

*Dampier*, for Amoy.

*Gemma*, for Shanghai.

*Kowloon*, for Amoy.

*Sui Yik*, for Sha U Chung.

*Sunkong*, for Kwang Chow Wan.

*Sung Maru*, for Shanghai.

*Tak Wing*, for Amoy.

*Tai*, for Amoy.

*Tak Wing*, for Haiphong.

*Toyooka Maru*, for Singapore.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Tulamba*, on June 28th:—For Hongkong: Mr. Argie Smith, Mr. Geo. L. Roundy, Miss Sparling, Mr. L. Yates, and Mr. T. G. Ames.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Shanghai on June 28th at 3.30 p.m., left on June 27th at 10 a.m., and was due at Nagasaki on June 28th at noon.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

A notice in the Harbour Office from the Commissioner of Customs at Amoy states that the medical inspection of vessels arriving from Dairen has been discontinued.

Shipping is warned that some unserviceable cordite will be burnt at Stonecutters Rifle Range to-day.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole, J.N., the mistress of a passenger boat was cautioned for committing a breach of her passenger boat licence, namely by carrying cargo other than passengers luggage, namely, six coils of rope. She pleaded guilty, but stated that the goods belonged to her relative.

Thursday, July 1st, being a general holiday, the Harbour Office will be closed with the exception of the Entry and Clearance Office which will be open from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and the Junk Office which will be open from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 480, of which 121 were carried by the s.s. *Hai Yang* (British) from Penang and Hoihow, 180 by the s.s. *Hai Ning* (British) from Foochow and Amoy, and 105 by the s.s. *Sui Yik* (Chinese) from Sha U Chung.

## HONGKONG SHIPPING.

With seven more vessels having arrived than on the previous day, yesterday's shipping statement showed an increase on the total freight carried of 20,766 tons, compared with the figures for the previous twenty-four hours. Freight for Hongkong had increased by 4,609 tons and freight for ports beyond by 16,157 tons. The three British vessels which arrived, however, made a very poor showing, and the bulk of freight was contained in vessels of other nationalities.

The number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. yesterday was 50, of which 24 were British. During the previous twenty-four hours twelve vessels arrived, viz.—three British, one French, one American, one Norwegian, two Japanese four Chinese. The departures over the same period came to seven, viz.—two British and one German for Shanghai, one French for Kwang Chow Wan, one Chinese for Sha U Chung, one Japanese for Swatow and one Chinese for Hoihow. There was only one clearance during the same period, namely one British for Amoy.

## CARGO ENTERED.

(During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday).

For Hongkong ..... 7,425 tons.

For ports beyond ..... 16,313

Total ..... 24,243

(During the previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Sunday).

For Hongkong ..... 2,310 tons.

For ports beyond ..... 661

Total ..... 3,477

Of the cargo for this port, 950 tons were carried by three British vessels, and vessels of other nationality carried 6,475 tons. With regard to freight for ports beyond, the largest amount carried by one vessel was 7,582 tons. The other two vessels carried 6,236 tons and 3,000 tons respectively, the latter freight being in a British ship.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

*Asiatic Prince* (British) from New York and Keelung with 100 tons of general cargo and 3,000 tons of freight for ports beyond.

*Hai Yang* (British) from Penang and Hoihow with 400 tons of firewood and general cargo.

*Hoi Ning* (British) from Foochow and Amoy with 450 tons of general cargo and mail.

*Sung Ho* (French) from Haiphong with 1,020 tons of general cargo and mail.

*West Sequana* (American) from San Francisco and Manila with sugar, hemp and general cargo, mail and copra, lumber and general cargo for ports beyond.

*Dampier* (Norwegian) from Chinwangtao with 3,660 tons of coal and coke.

*Awa Maru* (Japanese) from Bombay and Singapore with 235 tons of cotton and twist, and 6,236 tons for ports beyond.

*Sui Yik* (Chinese) from Middleborough and Singapore with 1,064 tons of bar-angles, sulphate of ammonia, mail and 7,582 tons of iron, steel and general cargo for ports beyond.

*Chung King* (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 150 tons of general cargo and mail.

*Sui Yik* (Chinese) from Sha U Chung with 3 tons of general cargo.

*Tak Wing* (Chinese) from Nam Tau with 3 tons of vegetables.

Later arrivals, too late for inclusion in the above returns, were as under:—

*Tulamba* (British) from Calcutta and Singapore with 1,003 tons of general cargo, mail and 3,012 tons for ports beyond.

*Taming* (British) from Haiphong and Hoihow with 1,470 tons of general cargo and mail.

*Gemma* (Dutch) from Antwerp and Manila with 220 tons of general cargo, mail and 5,300 tons for ports beyond.

*Toyooka Maru* (Japanese) from Yokohama and Shanghai with 495 tons of general cargo, mail and 5,196 tons for ports beyond.

*Frazer* (German) from Hamburg and Singapore with 800 tons of general cargo, mail and 10,000 tons for ports beyond.

*Tai* (Chinese) from Foochow and Amoy with 1,400 tons of general cargo and mail.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Arafura* (E. & A.), due to-day.

*Canton* (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), due July 24th.

*Empress of Canada* (C.P.R.), due to-day.

*Taiyang* (Australian-Oriental Line), due July 14th.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessel is in Dock:—

*Taiyoo Dock*—*Akera*.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—

A depression covers China; a secondary depression has formed over the Eastern Sea.

Local forecast:—S.W. winds, fresh, squally, various, showery.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## EMPRESS EXPRESS

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

17 Days from Hongkong to Vancouver.

## LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMSHIPS.

Special FARES to EUROPE

£120 £112 £83

## VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

via SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

STRAMERS.	H'kong Leave	Shanghai Leave	Kobe Leave	Yokohama Leave	Vancouver Arrive
EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 9	July 12	July 14	July 17	July 29
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 19	July 22	July 24	July 27	Aug. 8
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Sept. 20
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 13	Sept. 16	Sept. 18	Sept. 21	Oct. 4
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 14	Oct. 17	Oct. 19	Oct. 22	Nov. 1
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 15
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Nov. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 17	Nov. 20	Nov. 29

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

## HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG—SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
June 30	July 9	EMPRESS CANADA July 3	July 5
July 14	July 16	EMPRESS RUSSIA July 17	July 19
Aug. 11	Aug. 13	EMPRESS ASIA Aug. 14	Aug. 16

Passenger Department:

Tel. C. 752.

Cables: GACANPAO.

Freight and Express:

Tel. C. 42.

Cables: NAUTILUS.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports &amp; Honolulu.

SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 29th June

TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 27th July

## SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BAKUYO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th July

GINYO MARU ... Wednesday, 25th Aug.

## MARSEILLES, LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore &amp; Ports

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 3rd July

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 17th July

## SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE via Manila &amp; Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Aug.

## NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

BENGAL MARU ... Wednesday, 30th June

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algea Bay.

KAWACHI MARU ... Wednesday, 7th July

## BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang &amp; Colombo.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 29th June

## CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang &amp; Bangkok.

MALACCA MARU ... Thursday, 8th July

## CALCUTTA via Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang &amp; Sourabaya.

RANGOON MARU ... Thursday, 1st July

## NAGASAKI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 17th July

## SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

SUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 29th June

AKITA MARU ... Friday, 2nd July

FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 12th July

## For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.).



## SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at H'kg. and Sailing for Shanghai.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PORTHOS ... A	—	—	6th July, 1926.
ANDRE LEBON ... A	—	—	20th July, "
PAUL LECAT ... A	4th June, 1926	6th July, 1926	3rd Aug. "
GENERAL METZINGER ... B	18th June, "	20th July, "	17th Aug. "
FONTAINE BLEAU ... B	2nd July, "	3rd Aug. "	31st Aug. "
AMAZON ... B	12th July, "	17th Aug. "	14th Sept. "
ANGERS ... B	30th July, "	31st Aug. "	22nd Sept. "

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ... £ 99. 0d. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) ... £ 85. 0s. 0d.

STEWARDS (2nd) ... £ 70. 0d. 0d. STEWARDS (2nd) ... £ 61. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

## LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

s.s. "CAPITAINE FAURE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAYRE is due to arrive on the 21st July.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIPMENT—REPRESENTATION.

## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

SINGAPORE	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 29th June, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"LEESANG"	Wednesday, 30th June, at 10 a.m.
MANILA & OEBU	"SUINSANG"	Wednesday, 30th June, at Noon.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"FOOSANG"	Wednesday, 30th June, at Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 2nd July, at 2 p.m.
STENTIN	"CHONGSHING"	Monday, 5th July, at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Monday, 5th July, at 5 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"MINGSANG"	Wednesday, 7th July, at Noon.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 7th July, at Noon.
KOBE via MOJI & YOKOHAMA	"HOSANG"	Friday, 9th July, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"YATSEING"	Wednesday, 14th July, at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Saturday, 17th July, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Monday, 19th July, at 2 p.m.
KOBE via YOKOHAMA	"KUMSANG"	Sunday, 25th July, at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA &amp; JAPAN SERVICE.

## OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.	Vessel	Discharges	Leaves H'kong.
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	11th July.	"CAERNARVONSHIRE"	...	30th July
"GLENIFFER"	24th "	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.		
"GLENOGLE"	5th Aug.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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THE NEW-PART AMERICAN STEAMERS

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SHANGHAI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ... July 3rd.

"PRESIDENT GRANT" ... July 15th.

"PRESIDENT MADISON" ... July 27th.

"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... Aug. 8th.

TO EUROPE—£120—£112

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking Arranged.

## FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT GRANT" ... July 7th.

"PRESIDENT MADISON" ... July 19th.

"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... July 31st.

"PRESIDENT McKinsey" ... Aug. 12th.

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## THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

Service of Fast Motor Vessels

FOR MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

m.s. "AGEA" ... Loading About

m.s. "CANTON" ... 20th July

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

m.s. "CANTON" ... 24th July

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## THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

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The M/S. "MALAYA"

will be loading for MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM.

HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, and other

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

On or about 25th July, 1926.

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**THE BANK LINE, LTD.**

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES:  
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S.S. "COLORADO" ... Via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 2nd July.

**BOSTON & NEW YORK**  
 AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE  
 (ANDREW WEA & Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong ...  
 M.V. "WEIBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 30th July.

**UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT**  
 "ELLERMAN" LINE  
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... From Hongkong, 1st July.  
 S.S. "ROMEO" ... From Hongkong, 23rd July.

FARES TO LONDON: "A" 1st Class £38. 2nd Class £20.  
 "B" 1st Class £20. 2nd Class £15.

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 ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

STEAMER ... From Hongkong ... July/August.  
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 Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quiluanas, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

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Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATTIA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.  
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FAST-MOTOR VESSELS

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**PHILADELPHIA**

M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE" ... Leave Hongkong 29th June.  
 M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... 29th July.  
 M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... 7th September.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

**FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.**

Telephone: Central 3165.

Telegrams: Furnprince.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

King's Building.

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**HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE**  
 of the United Netherlands  
 Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly service between  
 Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore  
 and  
 Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and  
 North Continental Ports

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:**

S.S. "ZOSMA" ... 26th July  
 S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 23rd August

**SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:**

S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 30th June  
 S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 10th July  
 S.S. "GEMMA" ... 7th August

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.  
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(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).  
**MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS**  
**TAKING CARGO FOR**  
 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES  
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**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY**  
**DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**  
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JEYPORE"	5,318	5th July, Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,128	10th July, Noon	Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Hall.
"ALPORA"	5,273	17th July	Singapore, Penang & Bombay
"PADUA"	5,907	19th July	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	5,985	22nd July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"RANPURA"	15,585	24th July	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	31st Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	8,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	25th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS**

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SANTIA"	7,241	7th July	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,006	15th July	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	19th July	do.
"SHIBALA"	7,841	3rd Aug.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Aug.	do.
"TAKADA"	8,549	27th Aug.	do.
"SANTIA"	7,754	3rd Sept.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	11th Sept.	do.

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,900	30th June 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	9,058	27th August	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	do.

\* Calls at Kolambagan.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawoe, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—  
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.  
 The E. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.  
 The E. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via the Panama Canal.

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALAMBA"	8,018	30th June, 6 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"RANPURA"	15,585	8th July	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"REIRALA"	7,841	14th July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	9,000	2nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TAKADA"	8,549	6th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SANTIA"	7,754	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	Yokohama only.
"TILAWA"	10,008	30th Aug.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	8,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,900	5th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	16th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	29th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	30th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	11,089	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	8th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,900	24th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

\* Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
 Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Landries.  
 Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

**FOR AMOY & FOCHOW**

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HAINING ... Capt. W. O. Fawcett, Tuesday, 29th June, at 4 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
 Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and return by the same Steamer by the "HAINING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while on Steamer in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

**DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.**

General Managers.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"WUHAN"	10,000	On 29th June, 4 p.m.	Shanghai
"KIUNGCHOW"	10,000	On 29th June, 4 p.m.	Shanghai
"SHENNING"	10,000	On 1st July, 6 a.m.	Shanghai
"CHIN HUA"	10,000	On 1st July, 10 a.m.	Shanghai
"LINAN"	10,000	On 3rd July, 6 a.m.	Shanghai
"KWANGCHOW"	10,000	On 3rd July, 4 p.m.	Shanghai
"YINGCHOW"	10,000	On 4th July, 6 a.m.	Shanghai
"SINKIANG"	10,000	On 6th July, 6 a.m.	Shanghai
"SOOCHOW"	10,000	On 8th July, 6 a.m.	Shanghai
"CHENAN"	10,000	On 10th July, 6 a.m.	Shanghai
"SUIYANG"	10,000	On 11th July, 6 a.m.	Shanghai

For Freight or Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone Central 36.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

**AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THESE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

**HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.**

STEAMER	DUE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
"TAIPING"	14th July	21st July, Noon
"CHANGTE"	13th August	18th August
"TAIPING"	12th September	17th September
"CHANGTE"	11th October	10th October

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**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**

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LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

M.V. "BABY CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th July

**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**

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TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

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REDUCED PASSAGE-RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

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**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... From Hongkong, Sails 6th July

S.S. "RUSANDRA" ... Sails 6th August

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... From Hongkong, Sails about 7th July

S.S. "VANEZIA" ... Sails about 31st July

**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS**

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMBINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta about 31st July via

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong

S.S. "COLORADO" ... Via Suez Canal, 2nd July

S.S. "LAOMEDON" ... Via Suez Canal, 16th July

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... Via Suez Canal, 30th July

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE** or **THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.**

**HONGKONG AND CANTON** **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**



